

*Just in time*

## INTERNATIONAL

WEATHER—PARIS: Variable Temp.  
Tomorrow little change. Peter-  
son 32-45 °C (35-48 °F). LONDON:  
Cloudy. Temp. 55-58 °C (14-17 °F).  
Tomorrow  
Yesterday's Temp. 58-60 °C (11-13 °F).  
Moderate. ROMA: Sunny. Temp.  
NEW YORK: Rain. Temp. 58-60 °C  
Today's Temp. 60-62 °C (16-17 °F).  
ONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

# Herald Tribune

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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1970

Established 1887

# Death of De Gaulle Bringing Leaders of World to Join France in Mourning

## Nixon, Kosygin Mourn at Services

Nov. 10 (AP)—About 80 world leaders have informed the government that they will attend the memorial service Charles de Gaulle in the Cathedral of Notre-Dame on the Elysée Palace announced today.

President Nixon will attend the ceremony, as will Premier Kosygin of Russia and Prime Minister Edward Heath of Britain. Prince of Wales, will represent his mother, Queen Elizabeth II, at the rites.

Heads of state and government and official representatives will attend include:

Queen Juliana of the Netherlands and Foreign Minister J. M. A. Lans; King Baudouin of the Belgians; West German President Gustav Heinemann; Chancellor Willy Brandt; former Chancellors Ludwig Erhard and Kurt Georg Kiesinger.

Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia; King Hussein of Jordan; Italian President Giuseppe Saragat and Premier Emilio Colombo; Greek Deputy Premier Stylianos Patakos.

Turkish Premier Süleyman Demirel; Ivory Coast President Félix Houphouet-Boigny; Central African Republic President

• Details of Nixon's plans for De Gaulle services. Page 3.

President Jean Bokassa; Malagasy Republic President Philibert Tsiranana.

Senegalese President Leopold Senghor; President Albert-Bernard Bongo of Gabon; President Hubert Maga of Dahomey; President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire; President Hamani Diori of Niger.

President Sanguine Lamizana of Upper Volta; Minister of State Lansana Bevogui for Guinea.

President Zalman Shazar, former Premier David Ben-Gurion and Ambassador Ascher Ben-Nathan will represent Israel.

There was no official announcement from Canada as of late last night. There was one report that Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau did not plan to attend and that External Affairs Minister Mitchell Sharp would represent him.

Ministry spokesman said that it was considering a request to the Soviet

with the huge carrier threw two Russian ships on the side of the sea. Neither were reported other Soviet sailors from the sea. Neither carrier nor the British ship was scuttled.

Observation ships have often observed naval maneuvers at since the Russians built naval strength in the following the 1967 war. This was believed first collision between ship and its Soviet

Ministry said that it was the second.

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# Charles de Gaulle (November 22, 1890–November 9, 1970)

By Alden Whitman  
*The New York Times*

"Your reply is going to determine the destiny of France," an intense, solemn yet aged voice told the French people on April 25, 1969, "because if I am disavowed by the majority of you . . . my present task as chief of state would obviously become impossible [and] I would immediately stop exercising my functions."

That curiously aloof yet paternal voice, which in 1940 had exhorted a prostrate nation to rise from defeat and fight on against a merciless and omnipresent enemy, and which in the years after 1958 had rallied a country to grandeur and glory beyond its size and resources, had now lost the compelling eloquence that, less than a year earlier, had seemed invincible. Thus it was that two days after his appeal for confidence over a relatively minor issue, Charles de Gaulle was repudiated by 53 percent of the voters, and within 12 hours he departed the splendidly Elysée Palace of French Presidents, his residence for almost 11 years, for his plain home in the tiny village of Colombey-les-Deux-Eglises. More than the end of a singular political reign, it was the end of an era.

That era started virtually unobserved on June 18, 1940, when an obscure temporary brigadier general, having escaped to London from a battered and disorganized France about to capitulate to Nazi Germany, exhorted his countrymen to continue in a war that he perceived would evolve into a world conflict.

## Must We Abandon?

"But has the last word been said?" the 49-year-old officer asked in his pungent speech in a British Broadcasting Corp. studio. "Must we abandon all hope? Is our defeat final and irretrievable? To those questions I answer—No!"

"For remember this, France is not alone. She is not alone. She is a vast empire, and she can make common cause with the British Empire, which commands the seas and is continuing the struggle . . ."

He concluded with these characteristically self-confident words:

"General de Gaulle, now in London, invite French officers and men who are at present on British soil, or may be in the future, with or without their arms; I invite engineers and skilled workmen from the armaments factories who are at present on British soil, or may be in the future, to get in touch with me."

## L'Homme du Destin'

"Whatever happens, the flame of French resistance must not and shall not die."

Very few Frenchmen heard that impromptu broadcast; and at first very few hearkened to it. In Britain, too, De Gaulle was unknown except by a few cabinet ministers and Prime Minister Winston Churchill. Churchill, however, had an intuitive confidence in him, having already addressed him as "l'homme du destin."

"He carried with him in his small airplane the honor of France," Churchill wrote later of the general's flight to Britain.

Although it seemed ludicrous to some that De Gaulle, with a mere 100,000 francs and a handful of volunteers, could put together a Free French cause, the general exuded total faith in himself.

"When leaders fail," he wrote, "new leaders are projected upward out of the eternal spirit of France: from Charlemagne to Joan of Arc to Napoleon. Poincaré and Clemenceau. Perhaps this time I am one of those thrust into leadership by the failure of others."

And, alluding to his self-conceived mission, he wrote in "The Call to Honor," the first book of his three-volume war memoirs:

"What I was determined to save was the French Nation and the French State. What I had to bring back into the



RALLYING FRENCH—De Gaulle in one of his 1940 radio speeches calling his countrymen to Free French cause.

war was not just Frenchmen, but France."

In a tone that appeared to derive from Louis XIV, he added:

"C'était à moi d'assumer la France." ("It was up to me to take responsibility for France.")

## Merger of Identities

This merger of identities in which De Gaulle believed himself to be the incarnation of the "Nation" standing superior to factions accounted for many of his actions, just as it ruled his critics.

His certainty that he was France ("Je suis la France"), he declared in 1940, sustained him through many mutations of fortune before the country's liberation in mid-1944. And it emboldened him when he was shaping the Fifth Republic, decolonizing the empire, freeing Algeria, creating a nuclear capability and fashioning a foreign policy designed to give France an independent world stature. His certainty, which some saw as hubris, or arrogance, also contributed to his downfall—to his blindness to the domestic economic disaffections that turned public opinion against him.

As he emerged in 1940, De Gaulle appeared tailored to the role of a man of destiny. Describing him after his initial broadcast, Pierre Bourdant wrote:

"I saw a man of another age. Very tall [he was 6 feet 4 inches], he was wearing a uniform and leggings and held himself extremely straight. But this erectness, accentuated by his thrownback head and by his arms, which followed exactly the line of his body, seemed a natural and comfortable position for him . . ."

"The bearing of his head, so very remote, and the expression of his face showed his insincerity . . ."

"The chief characteristic of his eyes was that they were oblivious of the outer world. Their expression could not change to suit the mood of the people around him. Their look seemed preordained."

**His Finest Hour**

It was this hauteur that permitted him to stride into the Pantheon of heroes in August, 1944, as he led a Paris liberation parade from the Arc of Triumph to Notre Dame. Cheered by two million people in an explosion of national fervor, he experienced his finest hour, his apotheosis.

It was this hauteur, too, that exasperated Allied leaders during the war.

"The Cross of Lorraine [De Gaulle's emblem] was the heaviest cross I have ever had to bear," Churchill once bristled, although he conceded in another context, "Never mind, he defied all . . ."

President Franklin D. Roosevelt's relations with De Gaulle were hostile from the outset. Suspicious of the general, Roosevelt saw him as "more and more unbearable," as petty, vainglorious and, potentially, a dictator.

These attitudes, reinforced by gossip from French exiles in the United States and by adverse reports from the State Department and from pro-Vichy diplomats, involved the United States in a search for alternatives to De Gaulle up to the liberation of Paris.

## Difficulties With U.S.

One result of the President's mistrust was to foster in the hypersensitive De Gaulle an animosity toward the United States. He never forgot that the United States tried to maneuver him into turning over Free French leadership to Gen. Henri Honoré Giraud in 1943; that the United States did not recognize the French National Committee until mid-1944, and then only grudgingly; and that Roosevelt had blackballed him from Yalta.

De Gaulle was convinced on the basis of his own experience that the United States, in the war and later, was seeking "to settle Europe's future in France's absence." This sentiment hardened and in the 1960s

led to invest events with as much pomp as they could wear, he skimped on his state banquets. A rapid eater, he set the pace for his guests, who often had their plates snatched away three-quarters full. These repasts were without fruit. He thought fruit took too much time to peel. An entire banquet rarely lasted more than an hour.

The fact that De Gaulle stood on his dignity so markedly in public gave rise to reports that he was equally ceremonial in private.

Actually, De Gaulle was quite unimpressive in his private moments. After dinner, he and his wife, Yvonne, a self-effacing woman, spent many evenings watching television, especially the light programs. On school holidays their grandchildren often came to tea at the Elysée.

De Gaulle had two surviving children, Philippe, a naval officer, and Elisa, the wife of Gen. Alain de Boissieu. Another daughter, Anne, was born a mongoloid and died when she was 20.

## Family Background

Of his decision in 1940 to try to build a resistance movement at the bleakest moment of the war De Gaulle wrote: "I felt within myself a life coming to an end—the life I had lived within the framework of a solid France and an indissoluble army." And indeed the first 49 years of his life were solidly conventional.

Charles André Joseph Marie de Gaulle was born Nov. 22, 1890, in Lille. Members of the lesser nobility, conservative and staunchly Roman Catholic, the De Gaulle family had furnished soldiers, lawyers and writers to France since at least 1210.

Henry, Charles's father, was lay headmaster of the Jesuit College of the Immaculate Conception in Paris when his son was born. Charles's mother, Jeanne Mallot-Delanoë, was his father's cousin and like her husband, she was intensely patriotic and conservative.

In childhood, Charles was much exposed to family conversations about the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, in which his father had been wounded. Indoctrinated to believe that the army was the quintessence of France, the young man had little choice but to be a soldier, and in 1910 he entered Saint-Cyr, the officer-training academy. Graduated two years later, he joined the 33d Infantry Regiment at Arras commanded by Col. Henri-Philippe Pétain.

## Tables Were Turned

The lives of the two men became ironically entwined.

Early in World War II, when De Gaulle founded the Resistance, his old Arras colonel, then a marshal of France and head of the collaborationist Vichy regime, had him condemned to death for desertion. When the tables were turned after the war, Pétain was condemned to death for treason, and De Gaulle, the provisional head of France, commuted his sentence to life imprisonment.

In the first years of the Fifth Republic, De Gaulle did indeed seek to "concentrate all his efforts" on establishing his authority and his personality. In large matters, such as liquidating the Algerian war, he served as a unifier by casting what amounted to a spell over metropolitan France. This was nurtured by episodes of personal courage in hostile crowds: He was shot at but never hit; plots against him failed.

As another precept, he spoke of calculating the effect of an action. "The great leaders have always carefully stage-managed their effects," he noted.

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## World Joins in De Gaulle Tribute

# A Great Man Has Died'

Nov. 10.—West German political leaders, led by Chancellor Willy Brandt, today paid tribute to Charles de Gaulle as president of France who had become a symbol of Franco-German reconciliation.

Leaders from other countries around the world pointed out that the world mourned him.

In Bonn, in telegrams and statements, leading political figures noted that De Gaulle's late Chancellor Konrad Adenauer set the stage for the relationship between their two hitherto traditional enemies.

Brandt, in a message to Mr. Pompidou and to the French nation, "you have our profound sympathy in your tragic loss."

The queen also sent a personal message of sympathy to Mrs. De Gaulle and ordered that flags on all public buildings in Britain be flown at half staff.

Field Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery, now Lord Montgomery, called De Gaulle "one of the great men of our times—he was a genius."

When France lost its soul in the Nazi defeat of 1940, "General De Gaulle gave it back to her," Lord Montgomery said.

Former Prime Minister Anthony Eden, now Lord Avon, paid his tribute. "There have been few men of his stature at any time in history," he said.

Lord Avon was foreign secretary during most of World War II and had frequent contacts with the general.

Lady Spencer-Churchill, widow of Britain's World War II leader, Sir Winston Churchill, said that she was "deeply grieved" at the general's death.

Speaking at the 50th anniversary banquet of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, British Prime Minister Edward Heath said that the European community had begun with the rapprochement between France and Germany, for which De Gaulle could take full credit.

But, in an apparent reference to De Gaulle's veto of Britain's bid to join the Common Market in 1963, Mr. Heath added: "There was a moment when the course of European unity lay in his hands—and it will always be a matter for regret here that this opportunity was not seized."

**tribute to 'Ally, Friend'**

## xon, Rogers, Kissinger ying to Paris for Rites

By Spencer Rich

BISCAYNE, Fla., Nov. 10.—President Nixon will fly to attend memorial services Thursday for Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

Learning of De Gaulle's death, Mr. Nixon postponed today a scheduled meeting with the president-elect and announced plans to the memorial service at Notre Dame Cathedral.

Mr. Nixon is a "steady... and a true friend."

Secretary Ron Ziegler's purpose of the President's visit is solely to "pay his respects to a great both a personal friend of President and a man of stature."

Ziegler said there would be official business conducted, for a possible brief conference between the President and President Georges Pompidou of France, and a brief meeting with David Bruce, chief negotiator for United States at the Vietnamese talks in Paris.

**Could See Kosygin**

Ziegler did not rule out a brief meeting with Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin in the course of some official reception, but said nothing is planned and the trip to Paris is a personal matter, with intention to conduct any S.

President, accompanied by State William P. Rogers and foreign-policy aide

sage to Mr. Pompidou and to the French nation, "you have our profound sympathy in your tragic loss."

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Henry A. Kissinger, is scheduled to arrive in Paris about midnight French time, tomorrow.

Also on the President's plane will be the late French president's 30-year-old grandson, also named Charles de Gaulle, who is a student in New York and will accompany Mr. Nixon. Mrs. Nixon, however, will not make the trip.

**Nixon Statement**

In a statement from his Key Biscayne retreat, Mr. Nixon called De Gaulle's death "a loss not only for the French nation but for all mankind."

The passing of Gen. Charles de Gaulle reminds us of the qualities that make men and nations great," said the President. "It was the quality of character that enables men to summon all obstacles to call up reserves of courage to turn adversity into triumph."

Mr. Nixon also sent messages of condolences to Mrs. de Gaulle and President Pompidou. The contents of the letter to Mrs. de Gaulle were not disclosed. The message to Mr. Pompidou read:

"I was deeply shocked and grieved at the passing of Gen. de Gaulle. This country knew

Gen. de Gaulle as a steadfast ally in war and a true friend in peace. Greatness knows no national boundaries, and therefore France's loss is the loss of mankind."

"The people of France and you, Mr. President, have the heartfelt sympathy of all Americans in your hour of mourning."

**In France, Confused Emotions**

By John L. Hess

S. Nov. 10 (NYT).—That

which Charles de Gaulle

did for the princess in the

iles or the madmons in

scars, dedicated to an

and exceptional des-

cription of his life with

and continued and con-

tinued were some rephrased

at the visible reaction

Frenchmen seemed to

comme de la mort

in moments of

had hailed De Gaulle

and cheered him as

now showed its more

coyness. The flag

verted to half staff and

issues formed at kiosks

black-headlined news-

paper went about

as usual. Stores

in parlors were crowded

the eve of the Armistice

day and bars, bistro

restaurants served their

trade. Few talked about

to strangers.

**Uncertain Laugh**

In many places had not

the news. A smart

commuter at the Gare

were told a television

that she was sure it

was. She declined com-

in the uncertain laugh

of a woman who would not

driver, hearing the

his radio, wept. An-

other told about it by his fare,

considered it in silence for two

blocks, then said: "There have

been a lot of deaths lately;

there's that great poet, I forgot

his name. It's this fall weather,

it's not healthy."

A bank guard asked, "Do we

get the day off?" A secretary

replied, "I don't think so, because

he was not the president any more."

Too bad it didn't happen a little earlier." She

pulled in her breath, then said,

"We are nasty, aren't we?"

A clerk returning from his

lunch reported that his wife was

crying, and his son was hoping

for an extra day's holiday from

the university.

On the Avenue de Breteuil,

behind Les Invalides, hundreds

of Parisians patiently waited

under a light drizzle to sign a

memorandum book in the hall

of De Gaulle's modest

apartment-office. Most were

middle-aged or older, of the

lower middle class.

The government spokesman,

Leo Hamon, reported the mourn-

ing plans in the great reception

hall of the Elysée Palace

where, as he recalled in a

trembling voice, De Gaulle had

so often been heard.

Maurice Couve de Murville,

De Gaulle's foreign minister for

nine years, said in part: "He

built up his work and we con-

tinued after him. This is the

lesson that he left us and it

shall not be forgotten . . . It is

the France of tomorrow and

forever that he thought about

in his work."

The French national radio

and television network canceled

many scheduled programs. Music

was played during the day, inter-

rupted only by news flashes.

Both TV channels planned to

show special memorial programs

tonight.



IN RETIREMENT—Making one of his rare public appearances after his retirement, De Gaulle is seen with his wife at the church at Harricourt near their home at Colombey-les-Deux-Eglises, Nov. 23, 1969.

### At Work on 2d Volume

## Death Frustrates Effort To Finish 'Memoirs of Hope'

PARIS, Nov. 10.—Gen. Charles de Gaulle left office abruptly on April 23, 1969, after nearly 11 years in power. For the remaining 18 months of his life, he refrained from all political activity, did not see the members of the new government and all returned to Paris.

He was described by those few politicians to call on him in his retirement as a man who had thrown himself completely into the completion of his memoirs.

He worked furiously on the first volume of "Le Renouveau."

Significantly, there is also only passing reference to Mr. Pompidou, although he played an active role in Gaullism during those years, particularly in 1968, when he was De Gaulle's cabinet leader.

There was no mass emotional outburst. If Frenchmen mourned, they mourned silently, privately. They bought out the first editions of France-Soir and La Croix, the first newspapers out with the news, and walked along the streets reading. They telephoned. One woman collapsed outside the Elysée. A few tears could be seen on some on the street. Aside from that, there was outward calm.

The testimony from Gaullists and opposition alike, however, indicated that they both felt the national loss. Opposition leaders all praised the general. The Communist party remembering that despite later differences they had fought side by side during the Resistance.

Little of what De Gaulle said or thought leaked out of Colombey during these last months. One phrase, however, was reported by at least two of his most recent visitors:

"Si Dieu me prie vie, je finirai les trois tomes de mes 'Mémoires d'Espoir.'

De Gaulle was stricken after

spending an hour working on

his memoirs and just as he was

## The General and the U.S.—New Insight

(Continued from Page 1)  
topic to topic. I think that at times he was more indiscreet than he intended to be but he tried to sew things up at the end (possibly because he was aware of indiscretion) by saying to me as his very last words: 'Comme, toujours, off-the-record, vous savez.'

### U.S.-French Relations

I was about to leave France on a long trip that would take me through the Middle East, South Asia, East Asia and North America. President Nixon was due to arrive in Paris, on his only state visit to De Gaulle that Feb. 28. For this reason, as I recorded in my notes (little knowing that by the time I returned to Paris the general would have voluntarily withdrawn once more to political exile), I asked him if he felt that because there was now a new administration in Washington it would be easier to improve Franco-U.S. relationships. He said—and here I quote him directly:

"I think this process had already begun before President Johnson left office. Our relations were starting to get better during the last months of his administration. The tendency toward rapprochement had begun while Johnson still was President and for natural reasons. But right now it is even easier to further this tendency because of developments. It is not a question of presidents, of Johnson or Nixon, but of the problems posed.

"For us the principal question between our countries was NATO. But now that is all over. Now it is no longer a



subject for discussion as far as we are concerned. There is no NATO for us French so there is no reason to have a problem on this with Washington."

"Here I must explain that by this De Gaulle meant France was no longer in the NATO 'organization' although it remained a partner in the North Atlantic Treaty."

### Long Negotiations

"Then there was Vietnam. But President Johnson started negotiations while he was still in office. The negotiations are bound to go on for a very long time. That is inevitable. But it has started and, in the end, it will lead to peace."

"There is no reason for major differences between us now. Our problems are on the road to regulation. Of course, there is the question of the Middle East. We have not been in accord with you on this since 1967 [the six-day war]. But you should remember that this is merely a

reverse of the previous situation.

"With the Fourth Republic, there was also disagreement. You were against France and Israel in 1956 at the time of the Suez invasion for reasons that are just the contrary of our differences now. Now the United States is with Israel, which wishes to take the Suez Canal. The United States has changed its policy—and so has France.

"In 1956 the Fourth Republic backed Israel. But the Fifth Republic doesn't want Israel to exaggerate. We agree that Israel should exist and should be a state—but not in an exaggerated way. The situation in the Middle East is not good today and it is not soluble along the lines Israel wishes. On this subject perhaps Nixon can draw closer to our policy."

### On Gold Standard

"And then there is the monetary affair. We question the worth of the present system, the gold-exchange standard. The United States has kept saying that it is the fault of the French that there is a gold leak and that currencies are not sold above all the dollar. This is not true.

"Since 1968, we have not been buying gold from you. Our problems are on the road to regulation. Of course, there is the question of the Middle East. We have not been in accord with you on this since 1967 [the six-day war]. But you should remember that this is merely a

"We must have an impartial international monetary system. But this is an eventual matter and it is not acute at this moment. The dollar holds, the franc holds; as for the pound, I don't know but that is not very important. The question of the ultimate reform is not a burning subject today even if it has great significance.

"For all these reasons, I think we can hope to further the rapprochement between Washington and Paris. And there is another aspect to the whole problem—namely, relationships with Russia. Little by little you are becoming more like us in your view of this problem.

"Like us, you don't want to have them submerge Europe. But you are beginning to see that it is useful to develop practical contacts such as those we started. You will follow the same path that we have been

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"Like us, you don't want to have them submerge Europe. But you are beginning to see that it is useful to develop practical contacts such as those we started. You will follow the same path that we have been



following because that is the practical approach."

### On Military Strategy

"I asked if he thought it would be useful, when Mr. Nixon was here, to discuss the possibility of coordinating U.S. and French military strategy. The general was very dubious about this. He said:

"Not by NATO. It can't be done by NATO. That's the point. Yes, eventual coordination perhaps. But we don't want NATO. NATO is an integration and we don't want an alliance structure within which the United States integrates all the others."

"The same is true of Russia. It is for that reason that the Communists have never succeeded here; for national reasons, not for social reasons.

"Germany has been demolished, has been cut in two. And we must remember that Germany has only been one country for a relatively short period of time. Germany's history is not the same as that of France. The Germans are ready to accept a United States hegemony. [And here, I noted, De Gaulle flashed a malevolent, quick smile]. They can't avoid it.

"I then observed that in the past he had told me no country in the long run could avoid being drawn into the orbit of influence of one or the other superpowers. Russia and America. Was he worried about this possibility now? He answered:

"That is not quite right, not precisely what I told you. Let me explain. Since always we have favored the United States. Historically, we have always been friends. This has been for various reasons, world reasons, the nature of the country, ideology. Also we have never been rivals before. Remember, in the past you were never in Africa, in Asia, or even in Europe."

"As for Britain, Britain has renounced its independence. It has sold it off for advantages of all sorts. And Italy counts for very little. It knows less than one century as a united, independent country."

### Mediterranean Policy

"At this point, according to my notes, I had a feeling that De Gaulle 'was going on in this historical reminiscence' so I interrupted and asked if the ultimate aim of his present (1968) policy was to neutralize the Mediterranean, expelling both the American and Soviet fleets. He said:

"The Mediterranean is a sea. As a sea, it is open to everyone, to all ships. But we think that the concentration of a big

"Also you should remember that we have old reasons for being friends of Russia. For us, in Europe, this Russian friendship has always been necessary as a counterweight to Germany. Constantly in history we have sought to be on good terms with Russia, with the Czars, with the Soviets, as a counterweight to Germany. We have been old friend; with America and old allies of Russia. And that Franco-Russian feeling is a natural event."

### Break Unjustified

"Today we have no reason to renounce friendship with the United States. Neither, especially now that Germany emerges, have we any reason to break off with Russia."

### United States fleet and the appearance of a big Soviet fleet do not constitute anything good for peace."

"However, if an international détente can be brought about, there will no longer be any reason for a permanent U.S. fleet stationed in the Mediterranean. And at that point that would reduce the reason for the presence of a Soviet fleet. Naturally, American and Russian vessels could continue to pass through the Mediterranean but they would no longer have reason for stationing large, permanent, naval concentrations there."

"The same is true of Russia. It is for that reason that the Communists have never succeeded here; for national reasons, not for social reasons.

"Germany has been demolished, has been cut in two. And we must remember that Germany has only been one country for a relatively short period of time. Germany's history is not the same as that of France. The Germans are ready to accept a United States hegemony. [And here, I noted, De Gaulle flashed a malevolent, quick smile]. They can't avoid it.

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### Western Area

"As for Britain, Britain has renounced its independence. It has sold it off for advantages of all sorts. And Italy counts for very little. It knows less than one century as a united, independent country."

### Western Area

"It is a 'Western' area in the sense of what its people wish.

"The real sovereignty of Berlin is awarded to the victors of World War II. But the Russians abandoned their position and went over to their own side.

"The Mediterranean is a sea. As a sea, it is open to everyone, to all ships. But we think that the concentration of a big

of Berlin. Therefore, the only good sense would be to maintain the situation as it is until the German question can be settled."

"I must confess that the West German government tends to exaggerate. It is not worth the trouble involved to provoke an Eastern reaction by holding presidential elections in West Berlin. The allies—you, we and the British—have the responsibility of sovereignty. France gave a reluctant yes when the question elections in West Berlin was put to us. This was really a mistake. We should have looked at the question squarely and said no. That would have avoided the present crisis."

"I then told De Gaulle I had been in Moscow in December (1969) and had read the official Soviet account of his conversations with Stalin in December, 1944. In this account he was quoted as saying: 'French policy compels France to desire first of all a mutual assistance pact with the Soviet Union.' Was this still true? I inquired. He answered:

"When Germany is a danger—yes. If there is a German danger, we would have to have an alliance. You must remember how much both Russia and France suffered from Germany. If Germany were to become a big power militarily, economically—and in a nuclear sense—then we would have to have an alliance. Neither of us can accept a dangerous Germany."

"I asked the general if it were true that France intended to send troops to Lebanon. He replied in the negative—but by no means as vigorously as I had anticipated. He then added: 'If Israel were to attack Lebanon, we would not let it fall. We would take action. We insist that it stand.'

**Neutral on Mideast**

"I asked if France considered itself neutral, as between Israel and Arabs, in the sense that it would support either side if it were attacked by the other. He said: 'Yes. In 1967, I told Israel not to attack. I also told the same to the Arabs. We told both sides that we would hold either one responsible if it attacked the other.'

"I remarked that he had known all the American presidents from Franklin D. Roosevelt to Mr. Nixon. How did he compare them? He said: 'Their personalities are very different. Each had his own particular difference from the other and different conditions were playing their role. This



was true for Roosevelt, Truman and also for poor Kennedy. It is the same for Johnson & Nixon. I suppose one should leave this matter to historians."

"Each had or has a strong personality and that is definitely good. I include Nixon certainly. But now we will see how he is as a president. Is just beginning his mandate. He has all that is needed to maintain personality to be a strong president."

"As a final question, I ask him to analyze his own career. He said: 'Because of everything I started from a very, very beginning. It was a very terrible situation, a deeper situation from which this was not true for the rest. It wasn't true at all for Roosevelt. Churchill was in a dangerous situation, but no desperate one. The same is true for Stalin. But beginning was desperate.'

### Post Offices, Schools In France to Close

**PARIS, Nov. 10 (AP)—** Public service buildings, including schools, universities and post offices, will be closed throughout France Friday the day of national mourning for Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

However, all French private and nationalized banks, as well as the Bank of France, remain open, the Ministry of Finance reported.

Major department stores will be closed until 1 p.m. Theatres, movie houses and state museums will be shut all day.

Horse races and sports events scheduled for Thursday have been canceled. However, a tennis tournament at the Stade Roland Garros will take place scheduled, with one minute silence in the general's honor before each match.

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*It Is Ours, Kaunda Says*

## Zambia Nationalizes Banks and Other Major Concerns

Nov. 10 (Reuters) — Kenneth Kaunda today said a series of sweeping national and economic measures leaving hardly a trace of the Zambia economy.

The measures, the state is a 51 percent interest in one's private banks, taking over the sole insurance agent.

Zambia is ours—all wealth

Mr. Kaunda said in his statement. "To

improve their position."

new nationalization moves

## Indians Force Cambodians from Town

PHNOM PENH, Nov. 10 (UPI)—Communist troops have forced some 10,000 soldiers to withdraw from town of Troeung, 45 miles of Phnom Penh, on

7, a government military

regiments of reinforce-

ments en route by road from

Phnom Penh to try to take the

from the Communists,

spokesman said government

had to tactically withdraw

Troeung yesterday

after violent attacks.

Communist sappers reportedly

the two middle spans of

highway bridge 33 miles

of Phnom Penh two

days ago today.

The large bridge will

major problem in getting

troops to Troeung, military

id.

In Vietnam, Communist

ed two Americans, wound-

13 and shot down the

helicopter of the Indo-

in brief uprising of

U.S. troops.

n and South Vietnamese

reported a series of in-

near Saigon, and U.S.

sources said they expected

initial uprising in small-

and terrorist inci-

and around the capital

next several months.

**Prisoner's Report**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP)—

Richard Dudman, held

days in Cambodia, says

3, bombing raids are

Cambodians to hate the

as

Cambodian fighting is

many aspects of a civil

war, Dudman told the

National Democratic Club

an bombing is driving

more of the Cambodians

the United States and

them to look for help

they can find it—mostly

North Vietnamese," he

Indian and two other

were captured last spring

overing the expanded war,

Dudman said he found that

he traveled the Cam-

people still consider Prince

a hero and would cluster

groups to hear him on the

or Pullback

U.S. Forces in

Europe Ruled Out

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (UPI)—

U.S. officials denied today

President Nixon was con-

cerned about a major pullback

of forces from Europe.

Government review of NATO

strategy for the 1970s is

completion, and the denial

in a New York Times

carried in the Inter-

Redd Tribune of

that a long-range with-

up to 250,000 of the

S. troops in Europe was

the options being studied.

tion of U.S. forces to

300 men would shift

from reliance on con-

forces to heavy depen-

tactical nuclear weapons.

acknowledged that this

possibility may have been

in the range of options

studied, but they said

of no plans to advance

proposal to NATO.

review is part of a study

the NATO countries at

meeting in Rome. A

in the alliance's defense

committee is to be

at the NATO ministerial

Brussels next month.

ody Good,  
re Decides

ON, Nov. 10 (UPI)—

"bloody"—that so-

of English slang

is given a judicial

approval.

istrate says it is not

even when shouted

Derek Rodgers

ed in court yesterday

Michael Wemborne, 45,

worker, used insulting

then the policeman

him for a parking

shouting:

£25 [\\$60] tax a

car and can't park

day people."

plaintiff dismissed the



Associated Press  
ALL THE PRINCE'S MEN—Atlantic College students brave a cold sea near St. Donat's, Wales, to assist the recovery of the rubber inshore rescue vessel carrying Prince Charles, the Prince of Wales. Because of the heavy seas, the decision to take a trip on the Bristol Channel was left to the prince, who accepted, telling the students: "I suppose you are wondering whether something dreadful will happen to me."

### Loss of Citizenship Contested

## High Court to Consider Law On Americans Born Overseas

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (UPI)—Can the Congress take away the citizenship of an American born overseas who fails to live in the United States for five consecutive years between the ages of 14 and 22? Is it constitutional?

The U.S. State Department says it is and this week, probably tomorrow, lawyers for Secretary of State William P. Rogers will go before the Supreme Court to argue that this special provision in the Nationality and Immigration Act

provision but there are estimates ranging from 5,000 to 10,000 and even higher.

It is known that since 1963 a total of 861 Americans born overseas have lost their citizenship because of the special provision in the Nationality and Immigration Act.

Most of the cases of lost citizenship appear to be concentrated in three countries—Italy, Greece and Mexico—because naturalized Americans return to their country of birth more often than others and many nationals of those countries.

But there are at least a dozen other countries where Americans have lost their citizenship—Canada, Britain, Austria, Venezuela, Japan, Israel, France, Belgium, South Africa, the Dominican Republic, New Zealand and Switzerland—all in the last year.

A young man named Aldo Mario Belotti, born in Italy of an American mother and an Italian father, will contend through his lawyers that Congress does not have the right to make him a citizen and then take it away from him for failing to adhere to a residence requirement without creating some kind of second-class citizenship.

Chief Justice Warren Burger and for the first time, a full nine-man court will be confronted with the question of continuing the spirit of a 1967 landmark decision by the Supreme Court, which held that once American citizenship has been acquired, it cannot be withdrawn unless the citizen voluntarily relinquishes it.

It is estimated that approximately two million Americans live abroad. It is not known how many children born abroad of one American parent are affected by this.

Libya Assails U.S. At Afro-Asia Talks

TRIPOLI, Nov. 10 (AP)—The ninth conference of the Afro-Asian countries opened here last night with a bitter attack against the United States and President Nixon by Libyan Deputy Premier Abdul Salam Jalloud.

The United States has turned the United Nations into a tool for its power struggle," Mr. Jalloud said. "The United States refuses to understand that there are 128 other delegates at the United Nations, and not only two superpowers.

President Nixon has been holding an arrogant attitude toward these peace-loving countries. He has covered them with lies and insults, and it is the duty of these free countries to fight this policy."

\$7 Million Crime Ring Broken in Germany

MUNICH, Nov. 10 (AP)—West German police said today that they have broken up a crime syndicate responsible for nearly 400 thefts and burglaries totaling 25 million marks (£7 million).

Police said the group consisted of about 30 men and included Germans, Hungarians and Yugoslavs, with furriers their favorite victims.

Weak Quake in Japan

TOKYO, Nov. 10 (Reuters)—A weak earthquake shook parts of central and northern Japan today, but there were no immediate reports of damage or casualties.

## Soviet Trial Reported Set For Amalrik

MOSCOW, Nov. 10 (UPI)—Andrei Amalrik, author of "Will the Soviet Union Survive Until 1984?"

and the thorniest of Soviet dissidents, is scheduled to go on trial tomorrow in Sverdlovsk, according to dissident sources.

He is charged with violating Article 190-1 of the Russian Republic Criminal Code, a law dealing with "falsehoods derogatory to the Soviet state and social system." The maximum sentence is three years.

A man named Ubozhko is a co-defendant. Dissident sources said Mr. Ubozhko did not know Mr. Amalrik, but that Mr. Ubozhko was charged with taking two documents from Moscow to Sverdlovsk, 900 miles to the east, and trying to distribute them there.

Dissident Heroes

One was Mr. Amalrik's open letter to the Soviet writer Anatoly Kuznetsov, who defected to Britain last year. The other was a leaflet distributed by two young Italians in a demonstration at a department store last January, demanding the liberation of Maj. Gen. Pyotr Grigorenko and other dissident heroes.

Mr. Ubozhko was arrested May 21.

The dissident sources said the prosecution case against Mr. Amalrik was based on five documents: the open letter to Mr. Kuznetsov; his "1984"; his second book, "Involuntary Journey to Siberia"; and his interviews on two television films made by a correspondent for a U.S. television network, the Columbia Broadcasting System. The correspondent, William Cole, was expelled from the Soviet Union last June. One film was confiscated by Soviet customs before it left the country; the second was broadcast in the United States last July.

None of the documents has been published in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Amalrik is a historian by profession but never earned a degree because his university supervisors found unacceptable his discoveries that medieval Russia owed more to Byzantine Greece than to Slav culture.

Mr. Amalrik's wife, Gusev, asked the world public to intercede on his behalf in a letter that said, "I know that my husband is strong in spirit, and that neither indictment nor sentence can break him spiritually. But I also know about the weakness of his health. I fear for him."

Fire Victims' Parents

GRENOBLE, France, Nov. 10 (Reuters)—The parents of 145 young people who died in a dance-hall fire in nearby St.-Laurent-du-Pont ten days ago today formed an association to prevent similar blazes.

### Focus on Treatment of New Leftists

## French Debate Grows Hot on Law and Order

By Henry Giriger

PARIS, Nov. 10 (NYT)—The French government, the judiciary and the police are coming under increasing frequent attack in the press and in liberal and leftist political circles for alleged violations of civil liberties.

All three have struck back angrily at their critics, and the result is that the hottest debate in France, as in the United States, concerns law and order.

Most of the debate has centered on the treatment given to young revolutionaries of the New Left.

Though the New Leftists' following

Page 6—Wednesday, November 11, 1970 \*

## Charles de Gaulle

Often he seemed like some lonely survivor in an age before the flood—an age when Titans wrestled amid smoke and fire and roared defiance at one another against a counterpoint of crashing bombs. And in truth he was the last of that wartime breed (if one excepts Chiang Kai-shek on his distant island)—a breed that was so powerful for good or ill.

Among them—Roosevelt, Churchill, Stalin, Hitler, Mussolini—Charles de Gaulle made his mark without a state, without a treasury, with only the sketchiest of armies. He did so by force of personality and, above all, by the force of his idea of France. In the ashes of a great defeat, his strong prose and stronger posture stirred a great flame. Like the Duke of Reichstadt on the fields of Wagram, he could evoke a dream of marching men and waving banners—but De Gaulle was no weakling, born out of his time. He made the men real, and the banners victorious.

He did not die in the ruins, like Hitler and Mussolini, or on the eve of triumph, like Roosevelt, or amid the dark passions of an anachronistic web of power, like Stalin. Rather, it seemed, like Churchill, he was to be relegated to that Valhalla where used-up heroes languish when their day is passed. And, like Churchill, he confounded his critics to return, in a quite different context, to head the state he had saved.

And in that second avatar, he saved the state again. He did so by an apparent contradiction. The sometime defender of the French Empire sacrificed the Empire for France itself, and then held the nation together against those to whom France seemed inconceivable without the tribute and rule of lands across the seas.

In the process, Charles de Gaulle profoundly and perhaps—only perhaps—permanently altered the political structure and political institutions of France. He outraged many of

his former supporters and alienated allies of long standing. Storms of protest swirled around his head—storms of criticism followed most of his words and acts. Rebuffed in one of the referenda which he seemed to prefer to the other electoral processes of his Constitution, he resigned.

Charles de Gaulle remains a political enigma to many. There is still room for much argument over his foreign and domestic policies, over the trends he encouraged in France and in the world. Whether these trends toward nationalism and a measure of authoritarianism will, on balance, be better for his country and its neighbors, time alone may be able to decide with any degree of finality.

"Grandeur" is a word capable of many interpretations in a man or a nation, and De Gaulle was, by common consent, neither greatly interested nor particularly competent in what related to the common life of men—in how they earned their living, or for what pay. The result of De Gaulle's half-contempt for the bread-and-butter issues lingers on in France.

Thus at the moment when this last of the Titans has passed from the world stage, even these vital questions do not loom so large as some memories: of a tall young general of brigade in Carlton Gardens; of a voice that spoke so eloquently to his countrymen; of De Gaulle striding into Notre Dame to praise his God for victory, while shots echoed above the chanting of the choir; of the president who held the helm of state so firmly in the army revolt against his Algerian policy.

The critical minds can find many flaws in the career of Charles de Gaulle, but none in his integrity of mind and spirit. And few who have lived through these troubled years, whatever their country or language, can find it in their hearts not to be grateful for his vital presence among us.



'However, It's Extremely Important That We Keep Talking!'

## The Last of the Giants

By C. L. Sulzberger

**P**ARIS.—When, by his own choice, he was still a political exile, General de Gaulle once said to me: "Giants can do nothing now." Some years later I asked if, under any conditions, he foresew a new age of political giants and he replied: "I suppose that depends upon the world situation. When that situation is grave the giants come nearer to a return."

"Also, you must remember, people grow in stature. One speaks of giants when it is all over. Sophocles said that one must wait until the evening to see how splendid the day was: that one cannot judge life until death."

Now the evening has come and one can judge Charles de Gaulle. He was unquestionably a giant, perhaps the first since Napoleon that France has produced on the international scene (although both his friends and enemies would quarrel over such a personal comparison) and surely the last Titan on the contemporary world horizon save for the aging Mao Tse-tung.

**30-Year Epoch**

The general dominated France for 30 years, during which he displayed a gift for foreseeing the inevitable and expediting its occurrence. In some respects, like Napoleon, he reflected that inborn French penchant for disaster and was able to both summon and produce it, leaving what could become a crumbling edifice behind and yet bequeathing more than legend. Each gave his countrymen passing grandeur—much appreciated in vain France.

It is too early to assess de Gaulle's ultimate historical place.

De Gaulle was a strange combination of old-fashioned traits and future visions or, as one French phrase-makers put it: "A man of the day before yesterday and the day after tomorrow."

It was my singular fortune to know him for more than a quarter of a century and, although not in the least sense on an intimate basis, he received me with some frequency and confided many thoughts. The last personal communication I had was a copy of his recent "Memoirs of Hope," which he sent a month ago and in which he had written of his "confidence and friendship."

The general's education, cultural tastes and sense of virtue were strictly classical although more Greek than Roman. He loved grandeur, one of his most savored

words, and his preferred reading came within this category: Corneille, Racine, Bossuet, Victor Hugo, Chateaubriand, Shakespeare, Goethe.

Yet, perhaps, he derived most intellectual inspiration from the French philosophers Auguste Comte and Henri Bergson. Once he said to me: "Bergson made me understand the philosophy of action. Bergson explained the role of intelligence and analysis. He saw how necessary it is to analyze questions in search of truth. But intellect alone cannot act."

The intelligent man does not automatically become the man of action... Bergson showed me that action comes from the combination, the combined application of intellect and instinct, working together. All my life I have been aware of this essentially important explanation. Pure intellect cannot by itself produce action and impulse can produce folly if it alone serves as a guide."

De Gaulle admired les gars efficaces, those who accomplished things, among whom he numbered Charlemagne, Joan of Arc, Poincaré, Clemenceau, Washington, Jefferson, Theodore and Franklin Roosevelt, Bismarck and Churchill.

The general, as he was known even while president, always showed unusual courage—as befitting his original profession of soldier. He had but one fear, the fear of mental and physical decline, of losing the full capacity of his great powers. "Old age is a shipwreck," he wrote. The merciful speed of instant death has saved him from this ultimate horror.

## Nudging the Economy

By Joseph Kraft

**W**Ashington.—By no mere accident, the first cabinet meeting after the elections dealt with politics and the economy. For the electoral results showed that the President has a big stake in improving economic performance.

But even a little change in the present mix of fiscal and monetary policies involves pulling and hauling on a grand scale. So the expectation is that for the next several weeks Washington will be dominated by maneuvers inside the administration and the Congress on economic policy.

Not that the economic issue was all that crucial to the election result. Milton Levy of the National Broadcasting Co. did a study of 34 swing House districts where unemployment was above 5 percent. Only three of these districts had been Republican elected new Democrats—Leslie Aspin from Kenosha, Wis., Gunn McKay from Utah's Provo-Ogden area and Mike McCormack in southeastern Washington.

But, contrary to my expectations, the social issue of permissiveness on violence and crime was not that big a deal either. In several states, political experts feel that the heavy emphasis by the President and Vice-President on

pandered the money supply to the point where it is growing at 5 percent annually. He would also not certainly resist any further rise as inflationary. And his resistance would find powerful support in Wall Street and among the financial leaders so important to the Republican party.

To be sure, the money supply could be increased with minimal inflationary impact if the administration were prepared to set guidelines on wages and prices. But the President's chief economic adviser, Director George Shultz of the Office of Budget and Management, is a diehard opponent of interference with the market mechanism in the setting of prices and wages.

A second way to expand the economy is through more federal spending. Any number of projects, from increased Social Security benefits through more housing, are ready to go. But a rise in spending would mean a deficit in the budget for next year. A major deficit already impends for this year. The deputy director of the Office of Management and Budget, Caspar Weinberger, opposes deficits with the passionate fury of those who liken federal spending to family spending. And his views would find a potent response among many Republican voters—particularly older persons living on fixed incomes...

## Room for Cuts

No doubt any deficit could be cut by reductions in defense and foreign spending—notably through a more rapid winding-down of the big American troop commitments to Vietnam, Korea and Western Europe. But the President and his chief foreign policy adviser, Henry Kissinger, have insisted that any reduction of American forces be slow, discriminating, and matched by commensurate reductions on the Communist side. And Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird, once a strong proponent of defense cutbacks, seems now to be going for more military spending.

With so many administration figures so deeply committed, President Nixon will be picking his way cautiously among the various alternatives. Almost certainly he will try to saddle the Democrats with the blame for whatever goes wrong. The only other sure thing is that there will be a long period of pulling and hauling within the administration—with some cabinet resignations almost certain—as the President gropes for a new handle on the economy in the next few weeks.

## Letters

### Slinging Mud

The recent U.S. elections present even the foreign observer, who must for the most part rely on newspapers and the odd television report for his information, with a melancholy spectacle. What is so distressing is that American politicians consider personal vilification of their opponents an integral part of their campaigns, with the result that they spend more time and money on researching the personal habits and dealings of the adversary than on the problems of the region and the nation which they claim to wish to represent.

This has the dual effect of leaving candidates uninformed about vital issues and insuring that whatever succeeds will enter Congress or the state governments with the stains from the mud slung at him by his defeated opponent still showing. What is worse is that the American people are made fools of, since they can be sure that by the time the next election rolls around, a large heap of choicer mud will be awaiting the incumbents, who feel that they have to reply, thus per-

MICHAEL KARLIN.

Cambridge.

### How Thin Is 'Paper'?

A Washington Post article (IHT Nov. 3) called President Nixon's victory in 1968 a "paper thin victory," although the margin over Mr. Humphrey was 490,704 votes. This, of course, was apart from the 119,141 votes taken by Mr. Wallace in the five Southern states.

Now, what might be the proper expression for the majority of only 119,141 votes obtained by the late President Kennedy over Mr. Nixon? Perhaps an

BASIL PETROVANNIS.

Athena.

## Under Puritanical Young Leaders

### Uptight in Libya

By William Tuohy

**T**RIPOLI, Libya.—On the streets of Tripoli recently, Libyan police splashed red paint on the legs of young women whose skirts were deemed improperly short.

Young men with overly long hair were summarily hustled into police stations and shorn with clippers.

Other young men were warned about wearing too-tight trousers or looking "effeminate." And girls were advised on the radio about wearing sleeveless dresses and using too much makeup and jewelry.

Everyone got the message. The streets of Tripoli, where a quarter of Libya's population of 1.8 million live, are gray and colorless.

Fourteen months after the revolution, Libya is in the throes of a stern march toward puritanism, or more precisely, Islamic conservatism, which tends to go hand in hand with revolutionary governments in the Arab world.

"Libya is run by a bunch of puritanical young men," said one close observer here, "but they believe wholeheartedly in what they are doing."

Since taking power, the young Libyan officers have concentrated on foreign affairs and ridding their country of what they consider to be the last vestiges of colonialism.

The No. 2 man in the Libyans is Major Abdul Sal Jalloud, who, in addition being deputy premier, recently took over responsibility for the oil companies.

Though only 27, Maj. Jalloud is believed to be one of brightest of the officers, and thus been entrusted with developing a coherent plan for Libya's economy, and for just to use the enormous royal

The No. 3 man in the Libyans is Major Abd al-Karafy, who, in addition being deputy premier, recently took over responsibility for the oil companies.

Most observers here feel that it was only Nasser's influence that kept Libya from launching the Rogers initiative. Still, even for the money Libya can get to the Palestinians, the country is not in a strategic position to do any damage to Israel. T. Col. Karafy's fulminations do not carry much weight with Egyptians and Jordanians, who confront Israel directly.

**Stagnant Economy**

The enormous royalties from the big Western oil producers have been piling up in the treasury at a rate of a billion dollars a year. Yet the Libyan economy is stagnant, construction is at a standstill, and the port lists.

The young officers in charge called a halt to all major construction projects that were launched by the government of the deposed King Idris and most of these projects are still held in abeyance.

"The government is taking a hard look at the worthiness of all the various projects," said one Western diplomat, "but one of these days they are going to have to come to grips with this faltering economy, and get it moving again."

If the economy has been

winding down due to the inaction or inability of the government, the new regime has made long strides in other directions.

In 14 months, this relatively small and backward country has forced the United States to give up its huge air base at Wheelus Field, ordered the British to leave their bases in eastern Libya, tossed out 18,000 Italians left here since colonial days, purchased banks from the Soviet Union and Mirage jets from France, and brought the major U.S. oil companies to their knees in successfully pressuring them to raise the posted price of Libyan oil on which the government's royalties and taxes are based.

Thus it is the European tourist and fuel user who in the end will pay for Libya's successful battle with the oil companies by a total of thirty cents a barrel.

Since Libya is a major supplier of high-grade oil to Europe, the rise in the posted price is expected to be passed along by the oil companies to the summer.

According to informed analysts here, the outlook for Libya in the future to get tougher with the big oil companies, to squeeze them. This, in the end, is likely to mean higher prices consumer.

Though Libya has no developed a balanced plan to use the huge oil royalties country contracted with F to buy 110 Mirages and also purchased more tanks from the Soviet Union.

But though Russia would like to increase its influence, Libya's informants sources believe, the Libyans do not their country to become dependent on the Soviet Union.

The Libyans, basically not much care for foreign said one well-placed diplomat. "And they did not all the trouble to get Americans and British troops off the island only to see them replace Russians."

"Libya will go its own independent way. Life may be austere to the West, but the most Libyans are still on the tribal way of life, and do not mind the new parts. And in going its own way, a billion dollars a year in oil revenues—Libya afford to be very independent."

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## Iyko in Rome to Pursue Mediterranean Area Policies

Nov. 10 (NYT).—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, here today for a visit marking Moscow's interest in Western Mediterranean.

He, who was accompanied by Soviet Foreign Minister, was expected to give information on his visit to Italy six days earlier. The strength of the Soviet Navy in the Mediterranean is worrying many Italians and has increased their reluctance to get involved in a big-power conflict in the area.

The Italian Communist press has indicated that Mr. Gromyko would also bring offers for closer economic cooperation.

### Napoleon Hill, 87, Author of 'Think, Grow Rich,' Dies

GREENVILLE, S.C., Nov. 10 (AP).—Napoleon Hill, 87, author of "Think and Grow Rich," a self-achievement book, his publishers say sold 20 million copies, died Sunday.

Born in a log cabin in the mountains of Virginia, the self-educated author made a career of studying the forces and formulas attributed to success in business and other lines of human endeavor.

He was the head of the Napoleon Hill Foundation, a Charleston-based organization concerned mainly with the rehabilitation of convicts.

#### Albert Hubbard 2d

BUFFALO, N.Y., Nov. 10 (AP).—Albert Hubbard 2d, 28, who as a teenager suggested the essay "A Message to Garcia," died Sunday.

In 1898, while reading dispatches from the Spanish-American War, Mr. Hubbard called his father's attention to Lt. Andrew Rowan, who delivered a message from President William McKinley to rebel leader Andres Galvez in the Cuban jungles.

The elder Hubbard used the episode as the theme for the 1,400-word essay titled "A Message to Garcia." Millions of copies of the essay were sold over the years.

#### Prince Poniatowski

PARIS, Nov. 10 (Reuters).—Prince Stanislas-Augustus Poniatowski, 75, descendant of the last king of Poland, died here yesterday.

Prince Poniatowski, who was president of the Hispano-Suiza Motor Company before and immediately after World War II, was an officer of the French Legion d'Honneur and was decorated for his service in World War I.

Among his ancestors was the Napoleonic Marshal Joseph Poniatowski. His nephew, Michael Poniatowski, is a leading figure in the Independent Republican party, partner of the Gaullists in the French government.

The last king of Poland was also called Stanislas-Auguste Poniatowski and died in 1792.

#### Gen. Sir Robert Mansergh

LONDON, Nov. 10 (AP).—Gen. Sir Robert Mansergh, 70, Commander of NATO forces in northern Europe from 1953 to 1956, died Sunday.

Sir Robert was born in South Africa. He joined the British Army in 1920 and during World War II was almost continuously in active service, mainly in the Middle and Far East. He was a division commander at the liberation of Rangoon and Singapore.

#### Richard Wrotesley

DUBLIN, Nov. 10 (AP).—Richard Wrotesley, 22, playboy heir to a South African fortune, died last night when he swerved his car to avoid a herd of cows and crashed, police said. He was the son of the fifth Baron Wrotesley of Claremont, Cape Province.

#### Joseph D. Revotto

GENEVA, Nov. 10 (NYT).—Joseph D. Revotto, 62, a retired foreign correspondent, died yesterday of a heart attack in his apartment here.

Mr. Revotto was born in Union City, N.J., and obtained a B.C.S. degree from New York University in 1920. He began his newspaper career with the Paris edition of the Chicago Tribune and afterward transferred to the Madrid bureau of the United Press.

In 1942, Mr. Revotto joined the United States Office of War Information, predecessor of the U.S. Information Agency. He represented the two agencies in Tel Aviv, Madrid, Barcelona, Saigon and other centers until he retired last spring and moved to Geneva.

Mr. Revotto is survived by his wife, the former Simone Lafitte of Le Vesinet, France. The funeral will take place Thursday at the Church of St. Nicolas de Cluny. Burial will be in Geneva.

#### Adm. Helmuth Heye

BONN, Nov. 10 (AP).—Helmuth Heye, 75, a retired admiral who once charged that West Germany's armed forces were becoming "a state within a state," died last night, the Christian Democratic party announced today.

Adm. Heye made his controversial statement in a magazine article in 1964 while serving as the Bundestag's (parliament's) inspector general of the armed forces. It led to his resignation from the job in the same year.

**1,000 Protest in Rome**

ROME, Nov. 10 (UPI).—One thousand survivors of the 1968 Sicilian earthquake demonstrated outside parliament today, demanding reconstruction of destroyed villages. Jobs for the unemployed, tax relief and exemption from military service. No violence was reported.



## U.K. Vetoes Move by UN On Rhodesia

### Salisbury Ready To Make Concessions

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 10 (Reuters).—Britain tonight vetoed a Security Council resolution that would have dictated settlement terms for London's forthcoming talks with Rhodesia.

It was the fifth time Britain had exercised its right of veto in the council, and the second time this year on the Rhodesian issue.

The action came on the eve of the fifth anniversary of Rhodesia's declaration of independence from Britain.

The paragraph which Britain rejected in the draft resolution offered by five Afro-Asian countries would have barred the granting of independence to Rhodesia except in conditions of majority rule.

Twelve countries voted for the resolution. Britain voted against it and the U.S. and France abstained.

Smith Considers Changes

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Nov. 10 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Ian Smith indicated today he is prepared to consider making changes in Rhodesia's new apartheid-style constitution in return for concessions from the British government.

He emphasized that this could be done only on condition that any changes to the republican constitution were proved to be in the interests of Rhodesia.

The student leader, Craig Morris, was one of 45 people indicted Oct. 16 by a special grand jury investigating the demonstrations on the campus and in the city of Kent. The students were protesting the U.S. military thrust into Cambodia when National Guard troops opened fire.

Mr. Smith spoke as his country and Britain engaged on a new quest to settle the five-year-old Rhodesian independence deadlock.

It was the first official comment from the Rhodesian side on the new probing contacts between London and Salisbury, announced in the House of Commons yesterday by the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home.

Ready for Concessions

Asked whether his government would be prepared to make any concessions to the British—such as changes in the eight-month-old constitution—Mr. Smith said:

"We've always said that if it can be proved to us that it is in the interests of Rhodesia to make a change, I believe we would try to make that change. That's the crux of the matter: Is it going to be in the interests of Rhodesia?"

"Our new constitution has been framed in such a way that it can be changed to meet changing circumstances."

"If we are convinced that changes are in the interests of Rhodesia, then obviously it would be our duty to try to move in such a way."

The conference was called by Mrs. Bolam's lawyers, who are examining the many false inuendos and statements in the book to determine what course should be pursued," she said.

In question is the book "Amelia Earhart Still Lives," published by McGraw-Hill and written by two former Air Force officers, Joseph Klaas and Joseph Gervais.

The book reviews all the mysterious circumstances and subsequent worldwide speculation about the fate of Amelia Earhart, who, one theory held, was spying for the United States against Japan when she disappeared in the Pacific.

Says She Didn't Drown

In the book Mr. Klaas contends that Miss Earhart did not drown at sea after her plane took off from New Guinea on July 2, 1937, and failed to reach its destination.

In fact, he says, she lives today in the United States, and, when deciphered, a code name spells out in degrees and minutes of latitude and longitude the precise spot in the Pacific where the Japanese shot her down and took her prisoner.

During ten years of research into her disappearance, Mr. Klaas met Mrs. Bolam at a party for oldtime fliers on Long Island, N.Y., and took her picture, asserting afterwards it looked like the way Miss Earhart would have looked then, when she would have been 72.

Mrs. Bolam said today that Mr. Gervais "apparently became obsessed with the idea that I closely resembled and actually might be Amelia Earhart."

"During the past five years he did attempt to arrange further interviews with me several times, which I avoided because to me he appeared more interested in fantasy than in fact."

Mrs. Bolam, a trim, well-spoken woman who looked in her mid-60s, said her husband died six months ago.

Photos Compared

There was much press speculation—but no proof—that she bore a resemblance to the many pictures of Amelia Earhart in the book.

Declaring that she had no financial interest in the publication, Mrs. Bolam said, "I sat and chatted with her (Amelia) many times."

Asked if she still flies, she replied, "Only on commercial airliners."

Another questioner asked what was definite proof that she was not Amelia Earhart. "Just myself," Mrs. Bolam replied.

She refused to pose for a photographer, holding a copy of the book. "I would rather stand on it," she quipped.

It was just "too ridiculous" to even imagine the whole Earhart episode would haunt her for the rest of her days, said Mrs. Bolam.

Mrs. Bolam added: "The fantastic story which makes me out to be some kind of mystery woman who is undoubtedly Amelia Earhart as told by Maj. Joseph Gervais and Lt. Col. Joe Klaas in the new book 'Amelia Earhart Lives' is utter nonsense."

## U.S. Scientists Develop Bacteria That Eat Up Oil Slides on Water

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Nov. 10 (AP).—American scientists say they have developed potent strains of bacteria that gobble up oil—then quietly die off.

"We knew that certain types of bacteria have been breaking down oil for millions of years," said Prof. Carl Oppenheimer, of Florida State University.

"So we looked in likely places where oil had been spilled for a long time and came up with several promising strains.

"We gave them a culture medium that stimulated their activities. Actually, what we had to do was fortify and enhance their natural appetites," he said.

The product of two years of research is several strains of bacteria that destroy "Bunker C" fuel oil, one type of California crude and one type of Louisiana crude," Prof. Oppenheimer said.

"It may turn out that we must find other bacteria to feed on Kuwait and Venezuelan oils, but I'm sure they will be there if we need them."

Prof. Oppenheimer said the bacteria could be mass-produced by methods similar to those used to make penicillin, then freeze-dried and stored until needed to combat oil slicks.

**Ramsey Clark To Defend Kent State Student**

CLEVELAND, Nov. 10 (Reuters).—Ramsey Clark, former U.S. attorney general, said yesterday that he will defend the student president of Ohio's Kent State University, who was charged with rioting during the May disturbances in which four students were shot dead.

The student leader, Craig Morris, was one of 45 people indicted Oct. 16 by a special grand jury investigating the demonstrations on the campus and in the city of Kent. The students were protesting the U.S. military thrust into Cambodia when National Guard troops opened fire.

Mr. Clark, attorney general under President Lyndon Johnson and now chairman of the national advisory committee of the American Civil Liberties Union, said it was the first official comment from the Rhodesian side on the new probing contacts between London and Salisbury, announced in the House of Commons yesterday by the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home.

Miss Fonda is Ordered to Face U.S. Grand Jury

CLEVELAND, Nov. 10 (AP).—Jane Fonda, actress and political activist, was ordered to face a federal grand jury after her attorney, argued in vain yesterday for dismissal of charges of assaulting a customs officer and fraudulently bringing pills, including amphetamines, into the United States from Canada. No date was set for her appearance before the jury.

She was released under \$10,000 bond, a continuation of an earlier bond. Miss Fonda, 32, is the daughter of actor Henry Fonda and the wife of French film director Roger Vadim.

Miss Fonda is also scheduled for trial Jan. 6 on a charge of assaulting a Cleveland policeman who had aided the customs officer.

The policeman, who accused Miss Fonda of kicking him last week at Cleveland Airport, has filed a \$100,000 damage suit against her. Patrolman Robert S. Peiper asked \$8,000 compensatory damages and \$85,000 punitive damages.

## Adm. Stump's Son Dies in Plane Crash

MONTEREY, Calif., Nov. 10 (AP).—Navy Lt. Comdr. John Stump, 43, son of the former commander in chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, died yesterday in the crash of a jet trainer plane, the Navy announced yesterday.

Lt. Comdr. Stump, of Orange Park, Fla., and Lt. Ray Barnes, 29, of Durham, N.C., were found dead yesterday in the wreckage, 30 miles south of here. The trainer crashed last Friday in rugged country in rainy weather while on a routine flight, the Navy said.

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## Mrs. Bolam Calls In Press, Denies She's Amelia Earhart

Photo of Mrs. Bolam from the book "Amelia Earhart Lives."

The photograph above comes from the book "Amelia Earhart Lives," in which the authors claim the aviatrix is alive. The photo, taken in 1965, is of Mrs. Guy Bolam, whom they believe to be Miss Earhart, seen at right in a 1937 photo. Mrs. Bolam denies it.

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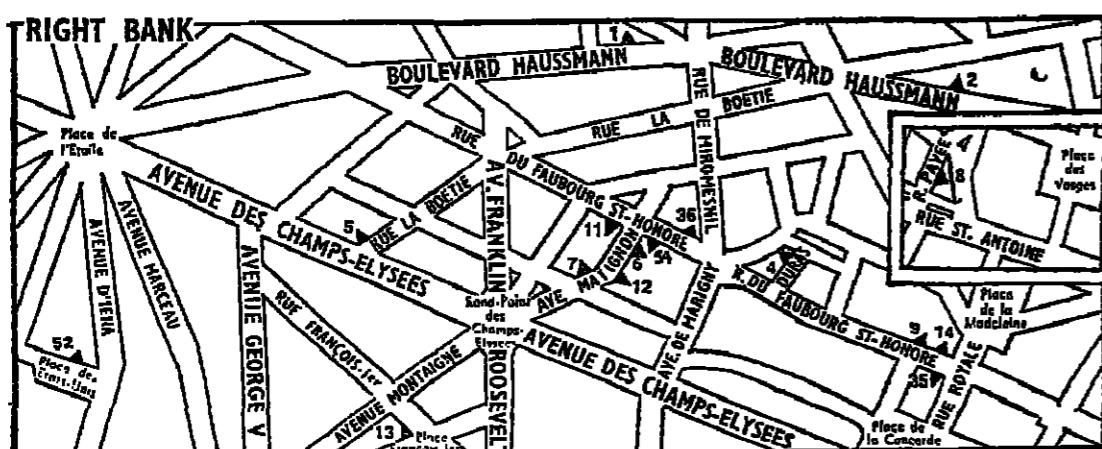
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## FASHION

## Saint Laurent Goes To All the Lengths

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Nov. 10.—Yves Saint Laurent, who launched the long look and with it a major midi-mini-maxi controversy, has made a group of short dresses for his spring-summer "Rive Gauche" (ready-to-wear) collection. "I felt like seeing legs again," he said.

"But," he hastened to add, "the *nouveau court* (new short) is for young, avant-garde girls" (who, presumably, were the first ones to go long and are finding out now that it is not winning them any added attention).

The new short dresses that Saint Laurent discussed during a preview are soft, slinky and definitely sexy in a campy, American pop poster way. Thus seen only by selected buyers and the influential American trade paper, *Women's Wear Daily*, the collection of 64 ensembles will go on sale in February, 1971.

A direct steal from the '40s, the new short dresses are worn with pony red lips, curly hair, crimson fingernails and platform shoes. Saint Laurent said they are provocantes (provocative). "The shoes are very important," he insisted. "They change the whole look."

For women old enough to remember, the shoes are the ugly wedges of the sad war years. "I adore them," Saint Laurent said, smiling through his beard. "I can't explain why. All young girls adore them too."

**The Market**  
Asked if he didn't think that to come up with short skirts now will confuse the international ready-to-wear market, Saint Laurent said, defensively, "I don't care. I'm not the guardian angel of the clothing industry. I know that, as far as my boutiques are concerned, they (long skirts) are doing extremely well."

Saint Laurent, it must be said, was feeling rather edgy because of a recent, unsigned article in *Women's Wear Daily*, which said, a propos of the forthcoming "Rive Gauche" collection, that the designer was "a bit confused." Women's Wear has been held responsible for pushing the long look, or "longuette" as they call it, down the throats of American manufacturers and consumers alike. So Saint Laurent took the article, as well as a sketch that appeared with it, as resent-

ment on the part of the paper at having been let down.

But, he insisted that he is not being fickle. The short dresses, he said, are only a small part of his ready-to-wear collection—there are only five short ones in all. But he has also made a lot of shorts, which do look remarkably like skirts and which amount to his turning his back on long hemlines.

In any case, Saint Laurent does not like to make an issue of hemlines.

**Normal Combination**

"I find this combination of short and long very normal," he said. "People who are trying to make an issue of it are démodé. I think it's a question of generation. Some will understand and others won't. Life has changed considerably in the last decade. To try to see it with the same eyes is wrong. In fashion, we've reached complete freedom of expression. It's impossible to stick with one single look."

"Fashion goes very fast," the designer added. "It's a mass phenomenon. It's a collective creation and it's happening simultaneously in the streets, in the boutiques, as well as in the couture houses."

He claimed that he didn't mean to raise all skirts above the knee but conceded that hemlines are going up just the same.

The other Paris couturiers are in the same up-with-the-skirt mood. Marc Bohan, who just showed his Dior Boutique collection, had skirts barely grazed the kneecap and slit several inches beyond it.

"Women want to show their legs," he said. "Can't be helped." Pierre Cardin also said the other day: "Short skirts, sure, we must have short skirts for summer. It's much younger." As for Courrèges, he has said all along that he hates the whole long look and only went along to keep his business going.

**The Customer**

So, where does all this leave the customer? Frankly, all the talk about fashion freedom does sound as if the couturiers were skirting the issue. Surely, the midi has not made enough headway yet to call for a change. Could it be that the mini is a fiasco, as so many reports seem to indicate?

A Gallup poll taken two months ago in the United States



(c) Yves Saint Laurent. Yves Saint Laurent's sketch of his short look for '71.

revealed that only 10 percent of the men and 10 percent of the women queried were for the midi. In England, the Daily Mirror conducted a survey and found that 78 percent of those polled were against the long look. In France, there's the same furor, with editorials claiming that "the mini skirt has lost a battle, it hasn't lost the war."

Could it be that the designers, aware of the resistance, are trying to ease out of a sticky situation? Saint Laurent claims that short skirts are just for a young, avant-garde minority. But, at the risk of sounding square, doesn't that mean that the large majority of women, who are trying to keep up, are already out before they are in?

The truth is that skirts cannot go up all of a sudden for the simple reason that the couturiers will lose face and the industry, having switched to long, will really lose its shirt this time. The machinery is en route and it will take at least a year for everybody, including the customer, to back out. Meanwhile, skirts are going slowly, but surely, up.

## ARCHAEOLOGY

## 'Aphrodite's' Finds Refutes U.K. Critic

By Sanka Knor

NEW YORK, Nov. 10. (NYT).— Iris C. Love, entering a rebuttal yesterday to British critics of her claim to have found the head of the famed Aphrodite of Cnidus in the British Museum's basement, said that their attribution of the head to Persephone, the daughter of Demeter, the earth goddess, could not be supported.

"In the absence of any attribute of Persephone, such as her tall-crowned hat, a poppy, a sheaf of grain or a pomegranate, such an identification is not possible," said the New York archaeologist. Miss Love, who has been excavating Cnidus in Turkey for the past four years, last year discovered the temple of Aphrodite.

The controversial head was found in 1859 by Sir Charles Newton in the precincts of the shrine of Demeter. A statue of the earth goddess was found there, nearly intact, as was a figure of Demeter.

In the head store-museum basement, I found the "superior demand of a Praxitelean head," said Sir Charles. "The head is in the slight burnishing, the impression of it is said. The head is in the folds in the neck, surrounded by great havoc, either by an earthquake or 'the hand of man.'

**A Question**

"If there had been an earthquake, why could only two statues—and those nearly intact—be assembled from the tremendous jumble of arms, legs and other portions of statues found there?" inquired Miss Love.

She continued, "From Newton's description, Demeter's sanctuary appears to have been used as a repository for broken gods and goddesses, perhaps for sacred burial after a calamity." A precedent for such a burial exists in numerous cases, Miss Love said, citing the interment of the celebrated bronze phial of the charioter at Delphi.

Persephone has always been represented as a young girl, Miss Love said. The head, found in the earth goddess's precincts, is that of a young, but mature woman, the archaeologist said. Sir Charles Newton described it as being of "fine" quality, an estimate that has not been contradicted since.

If Miss Love's attribution to the most famous goddess of love is correct, it would be the title role of Verd's "Vesper Sicilian" at the Teatro alla Scala in Milan on Dec. 7. *"Vesper Sicilian"* is the title role of Verd's opera opens Nov. 16 in *"Vespri Siciliani"*, the principal program, followed on Nov. 26 by Massimo in Palermo.

The Italian opera opens Nov. 16 in *"Vespri Siciliani"*, the principal program, followed on Nov. 26 by Massimo in Palermo. The first modern performance in Italy (reportedly the first performance in Italy of Rossini's "Elisabetta d'Inghilterra" with Leontyne Price in the title part at the Teatro La Fenice) Venice season with Mercadante's "Justi Rivali," followed by the Teatro San Carlo Naples with Boris Christoff in the title role of Verdi's "Aida" on Dec. 7. *"Vespri Siciliani"* at the Royal Philharmonic.

Gabriel Chodoss, pianist who recently succeeded New York's most successful New York City in Europe during the tour, will play in Tel Aviv Nov. 18 and in Nov. 24.

The world premiere of Tippett's opera "Garden" will be given by the Royal Opera, Covent Garden, under the musical direction of Colin Davis and in by Peter Hall. Timo and Tatjana Pritchard, and the orchestra of Elizabeth Harwood, Minton, Robert Tee, Carew, Thomas Herford, and Raimund Hertrich. Performances will be on Nov. 14 and 17.

The annual show of Nations Children's Fund is a scheme for the Théâtre du Châtelet in Paris, its month-long tour of the United States will be Nov. 16. Sale Pleyel, entitled "Generation of the 20th Century," and transmitted and produced by the Union de Radiodiffusion, Paris, will conduct an orchestra of Anne-Marie French, pianist, Christiane Lerer, Argentine.

The French National Theater's first Paris concert will be on Nov. 16. The second production for the by Seven, performance given from Nov. 16 to Jacques Rapp is the "Monsieur et Madame" of Georges Bizet. The annual show of Nations Children's Fund is a scheme for the Théâtre du Châtelet in Paris, its month-long tour of the United States will be Nov. 16. Sale Pleyel, entitled "Generation of the 20th Century," and transmitted and produced by the Union de Radiodiffusion, Paris, will conduct an orchestra of Anne-Marie French, pianist, Christiane Lerer, Argentine.

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Theater in Paris  
Experimental Drama At House of Molière

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Nov. 10.—The Comédie-Française is toying with the avant-garde drama this week. On Friday it will offer a program of three new plays by three "new" authors following two performances before subscribers.

This does not mark the initial breakthrough of avant-garde dramatists into the House of Molière. Plays by both Ionesco and Audiberti have been in its repertoire before. Rather it introduces a policy of experimental laboratory productions at the Comédie-Française, an innovation of its recently appointed director, Pierre Dux.

All three playwrights—Romain Weingarten, Roland Dubillard and François Billiet-Doux—have established reputations and the works selected reveal their characteristic styles.

Weingarten is represented by a violent monologue, "Comme la Pierre," in which Michel Aumont recites the ravings of an imprisoned murderer who has slain all his relatives. Dubillard's "Si Camille me Voyait," an operetta without music, is

a gentle vein, a rather beguiling nonsense fantasy, filled with elusive whimsy, vague romantic yearnings and playful juggling of both words and situations. Jean Piat has directed it with the required delicate touch.

The most substantial piece is that of Billiet-Doux, who wrote the international success "Chin-Chin." In this play—"Femmes Parallèles"—we are treated to the spectacle of three women, each of a different social milieu,

as they await in vain the arrival of their beau. The lowly prostitute continually adjusts her makeup and wardrobe; the femme du monde indulges in prayer; and the third lady-in-waiting eases her anxiety by sipping wine. Denise Gence, Christine Fernier and Catherine Samie enact the nervous trio most amusingly.

The program—with Jacques Toja as master of ceremonies, prefacing each of its items with helpful comment—is an interesting experiment. It provides the faithful followers of the Francaise with something

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novel and piquant, introduces them to fresh theatrical forms, and it proves that the theater's classic company can act the works of the avant-garde to proper effect. It also poses an intriguing question: Can the player reared exclusively in the avant-garde drama ever perform anything else?

The constant shouting, shrieking and bellowing demanded by the majority of avant-garde dramas imposes a dangerous strain on the player's voice, as though it were a Robobeen burlesque show, this troupe tramps through the aisle in protest parades, throws frantic fits all over the stage and gives itself tonsils in hopes of communicating its angry message. A raised voice denotes a lost argument. In the case of "La Moscheta," the object appears to be to raise the roof.

Seeking to lend the 18th-century text of Ruzzante a contemporary socio-satirical flavor by setting it in a dismal expressionistic setting of a shantytown and acting it as though it were a Robobeen burlesque show, this troupe tramps through the aisle in protest parades, throws frantic fits all over the stage and gives itself tonsils in hopes of communicating its angry message. A raised voice denotes a lost argument. In the case of "La Moscheta," the object appears to be to raise the roof.

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## BUSINESS

## Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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## FINANCE

Page 9

*bain-Pont-à-Mousson Selling***A to Take a 10% Interest Suez for \$30 Million, Cash**

By Robert J. Cole

**ORE.** Nov. 10 (NYT).—A \$2 billion holding whose major asset is the Company of North disclosed here today that it is taking a 10 percent interest in Paris-based Suez company in cash.

It was buying the shares de Saint Gobain-Pont-à-Mousson with interests in glass, air conditioning and building materials—which became one of the largest industrial in France after its merger this year. It had 31 percent of Cie de Suez et de l'Union's preliminary agreement; it will sell 10 percent.

**Kogyo Hits 1 Talks Snag**

**Nov. 10 (Reuters).**—As for a link between Kogyo and Ford Motor have a role for the U.S. firm to take over, the Japanese firm spokesman said it was

Il Scott, Ford vice-president, chief negotiator, to stipulatively in the tie-up agreement Ford had no intention Toyo over. It has been noted that Ford was seeking such as a 20 percent interest.

Units at issue include Ford's position on the Toyo Kogyo extent of patents issues to be mutually of the Japanese firm said.

**Pirelli Study Union Completed**

**N. Nov. 10 (Reuters).**—Pirelli group have completed their proposed union in it "promising." will be submitted to boards during the month. It is hoped to call meetings before the year, it added.

CHIBANK Acquires

**LOS ANGELES, Nov. 10 (Reuters).**—Ramada Inn Inc. said today it has concluded arrangements to sell a 20 percent interest in Ramada Worldwide Inc. to First National City Overseas Investment Corp., a subsidiary of First National City Bank of New York.

Ramada and FNCOIC said they

have agreed to provide up to \$3.5 million in equity to Worldwide, the company said, and FNCOIC has

agreed to purchase subordinate notes and subordinate convertible bonds totalling \$14 million.

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**Du Pont Heir Faces Bankruptcies**

By Michael C. Jensen

**NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (NYT).**—Lammot du Pont Copeland Jr., the 32-year-old Du Pont family heir who has asked for court protection from his creditors because his liabilities exceed his assets by \$37 million, may soon be involved in another bankruptcy, according to one of his associates.

Mr. Copeland has been unavailable for comment since he filed under Chapter XI of the Bankruptcy Act three weeks ago. But Thomas A. Shaheen Jr., one of Mr. Copeland's closest business associates, said yesterday that Winthrop Lawrence Corp., which the two men control, is considering bankruptcy proceedings.

Mr. Shaheen, the company's vice-chairman, said in a telephone interview from London that, although he would prefer an informal meeting of creditors, Mr. Copeland thinks bankruptcy would be the wisest course for Winthrop Lawrence.

**The Owners**

Winthrop Lawrence—a securities investment and venture capital concern—is Mr. Copeland's primary business vehicle. He is chairman and holds 37.5 percent of the company. An other 37.5 percent is held by Columbia Financial Corp., controlled by Mr. Shaheen, a financial promoter with a long record of previous bankruptcies and business failures.

Mr. Copeland, chairman of Winthrop Lawrence, has sought protection as his creditors will be sent out \$62.8 million in personal liabilities from \$29.9 million in assets.

**CEA Chief Hints of 'Unease' Over Stimulation of Economy**

By Hobart Rowen

**WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (NYT).**—Council of Economic Advisors chairman Paul V. McCracken suggested in a speech last night that to move the economy forward more rapidly could re-stimulate inflation or "create an untenable large" balance-of-payments deficit.

In his first on-the-record statement since the election, Mr. McCracken did not rule out a move to re-invigorate the economy. But the main burden of his talk emphasized the "uneasiness" and the "reluctance"—presumably within the Nixon administration—that would accompany such a move.

There have been reports that the subject of how far and how quickly to push toward full employment is being hotly debated within the administration. According to some reports, Mr. McCracken's CEA favors an expansionary push, while the Treasury Department argues for a cautious approach.

Mr. McCracken repeated that the national output is falling far behind potential. In recent speeches, this short-fall has been put at about 4 percent, but Mr. McCracken last night said that production now is



because he was naive in the ways of business.

A long-time business associate says his desire to take charge, coupled with a series of unusual arrangements with men eager to trade on the Copeland name to get otherwise unavailable credit probably helped.

While much is known about Mr. Copeland's financial dealings, much more is still clouded in mystery.

But from the suits already filed against him, it appears that it was primarily his willingness to personally guarantee loans for various of his interests that has come back to haunt him. If the principal defaulted, Mr. Copeland was left in the unhappy position of having to fulfill the commitment.

Mr. Copeland is not the first member of the family to get himself into a well-publicized pot of financial hot water. In 1963 Pierre S. du Pont, a great-grandson of the founder of the du Pont Company, resigned as vice-president of DuPont to devote full attention to his personal activities.

In 1967 Mr. du Pont was sued for about \$15 million in connection with motion pictures in which he was involved. The suits were dismissed under a settlement plan.

"One thing you can say about that family," said a friend, "is that they help each other out. But this time I think it's just snow-balled. To tell the truth I don't think the amount of money involved is the stumbling block. It's just so damned complicated nobody can figure out exactly what (Mr. Copeland) has gotten himself into."

**Court in U.S. Rules Broker Is Bankrupt**

By Terry Robards

**NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (NYT).**—First Devonshire Corp., a suspended member of the New York Stock Exchange, has been quietly adjudicated bankrupt by a federal court referee in what may be the first involuntary bankruptcy case involving a stock exchange firm since the Depression.

An evaluation being conducted by the concern's court-appointed receiver, Thomas J. Cahill, may confirm Wall Street reports that First Devonshire's 4,000 customers will be unable to recover all the \$50 million in cash and securities estimated to be in their accounts.

"We are not at the present time in a position where we can safely deliver our customers' securities 100 cents on the dollar," Mr. Cahill said yesterday in an interview. He indicated it was possible that sufficient assets would be found to cover all liabilities, but he disclosed that the "collectability of certain items" was in doubt.

The ruling that formally put the concern into bankruptcy was issued Oct. 30, but not announced by the court or by First Devonshire. It was confirmed yesterday by both.

Saul Goldkin, identified as a subordinated lender to the concern, and Andco Inc., said to be another creditor, had petitioned the court to have First Devonshire thrown into involuntary bankruptcy. The petition was not opposed.

On Aug. 18 the NYSE suspended the firm from membership on the ground that it was in such financial condition that it could not be permitted to continue in business "with safety" to its creditors or to the exchange.

The discount rate has been at 6 percent since April, 1969, and for much of the period since that time other short-term rates were far above it. That is no longer the case.

The last time the discount rate was reduced was in August, 1968, shortly after passage by Congress of the 10 percent income tax surcharge, now expired.

The recent drop in short-term

**Citibank Comments**

**NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (NYT).**—Leif H. Olsen, senior vice-president and chief economist of First National City Bank, said yesterday that, while it was difficult to interpret the Federal Reserve's reasons, it appeared that the central banking system was attempting to peg the Federal Funds rate at 6 percent to limit the return flow of Eurodollars by U.S. commercial bank's overseas branches.

He predicted that the Fed might soon begin to expand the money supply rather rapidly to keep the average long-term rate of growth from falling below 5 percent, having followed a quite restrictive policy in the past two months.

Mr. Olsen said that if this expansion should occur, there was danger that the step might be misinterpreted as a commitment to a high long-run expansion that could not be sustained without a renewed outburst of inflation.

**AMC Writes About Losses**

**DETROIT, Nov. 10 (NYT).**—American Motors' top executives have sent an unusual letter to shareholders telling them AMC is now making money, despite the fact that it will report a huge loss for the past fiscal year.

Chairman Roy D. Chapin Jr. and President William V. Lumberg told shareholders that the year ended Sept. 30 has been "a disappointing one." The results will be reported within a week.

They said: "We will record a large loss for the year.

Speculation has been that it will top \$50 million.

For the first nine months of the fiscal year, AMC lost \$39.8 million, \$1.62 a share, compared with earnings of \$7.9 million, or 41 cents a share, the previous year.

The company also announced it is being forced to stop production of the Jeep Wagoneer station wagons and Gladiator trucks because the firm has exhausted its supply of automatic transmissions from strikebound General Motors.

AMC said 800 employees will be laid off.

**Moore & McCormack**

**Third Quarter 1970 1969**

Revenue (millions)... 144.8 147.65

Profits (millions)... 12.06 11.56

Per Share ..... 0.71 0.95

**Nine Months**

Revenue (millions)... 1,733.3 1,658.3

Profits (millions)... 33.31 43.21

Per Share ..... 2.67 3.57

**City Investing**

**Third Quarter 1970 1969**

Revenue (millions)... 562.65 531.7

Profits (millions)... 8.56 11.56

Per Share ..... 0.71 0.95

**Nine Months**

Revenue (millions)... 562.65 531.7

Profits (millions)... 8.56 11.56

Per Share ..... 0.71 0.95

**MCA Inc.**

**Third Quarter 1970 1969**

Revenue (millions)... 86.3 74.5

Profits (millions)... 3.67 7.72

Per Share ..... 0.43 0.97

**Nine Months**

Revenue (millions)... 226.7 204.3

Profits (millions)... 9.91 0.43

Per Share ..... 1.21 0.05

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**Pace-Setting N.Y. Fed Silent****6 Fed Banks Announce Cut In Discount Rate to 5 3/4%**

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

**WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (NYT).**—The Federal Reserve Board announced today a small reduction in the discount rate, in response to the recent sharp decline in other short-term interest rates.

The new rate is effective tomorrow. It was announced just after the close of the New York stock markets.

The reduction to 5 3/4 percent from 6 percent may or may not affect interest rates charged to business and personal borrowers.

By itself, it would not spur the economy.

The precedent for affecting other interest rates is mixed, though the discount rate is used by personal borrowers.

Similarly, there has been only a modest drop in market rates on long-term bonds sold by corporations and state and local governments.

The reason has been the huge supply of new issues, stretching the available lendable funds.

But from the suits already filed against him, it appears that it was primarily his willingness to personally guarantee loans for various of his interests that has come back to haunt him.

## New York Stock Exchange Trading

1970 — Stocks and Div. in \$										1970 — Stocks and Div. in \$										1970 — Stocks and Div. in \$										
High. Low.		Div.		Sis.		100s.		First.		High.		Low.		Div.		Sis.		100s.		First.		High.		Low.		Div.		Sis.		
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268	17	Abarca	24	45	12	72	121	12	12	27	—	11	28	29	29	11	12	28	29	11	12	28	29	11	12	28	29	11	12	
517	18	AbcGas	24	53	12	104	121	12	12	27	—	11	28	29	29	11	12	28	29	11	12	28	29	11	12	28	29	11	12	
24	19	Acme Ind	24	21	22	23	104	12	12	27	—	11	28	29	29	11	12	28	29	11	12	28	29	11	12	28	29	11	12	
46	20	Acme Mfg	24	10	20	21	40	12	12	27	—	11	28	29	29	11	12	28	29	11	12	28	29	11	12	28	29	11	12	
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12	26	AcmeInd	10	15	15	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
12	27	AcmeInd	10	15	15	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
12	28	AcmeInd	10	15	15	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
12	29	AcmeInd	10	15	15	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
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12	34	AcmeInd	10	15	15	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
12	35	AcmeInd	10	15	15	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
12	36	AcmeInd	10	15	15	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
12	37	AcmeInd	10	15	15	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
12	38	AcmeInd	10	15	15	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
12	39	AcmeInd	10	15	15	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
12	40	AcmeInd	10	15	15	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
12	41	AcmeInd	10	15	15	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
12	42	AcmeInd	10	15	15	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
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12	44	AcmeInd	10	15	15	25	25	25	25																					



## American Stock Exchange Trading

# The shop that came in from the cold

BP's concern for pioneering doesn't stop at blazing a trail into the Arctic Circle, where the North Slope discovery has now proved to be one of the largest oil-fields in the world. It's equally evident much nearer home.

Take the BP Autoshop—which has been hotting up the petrol station. It's a nice, clean, friendly sort of place where you can buy all kinds of goods

to make your driving more enjoyable. From picnic baskets to  
gauntletts. In a Swedish BP Autoshop you can almost touch

gauntlets. In a Swedish BP Autoshop you can almost do the whole job. BP were the first to set up Autoshops across Europe. First to push the idea hard—as a positive marketing policy. It's all part of the things BP is pioneering now—first there.



**BP do things Alaska style**



PEANUTS



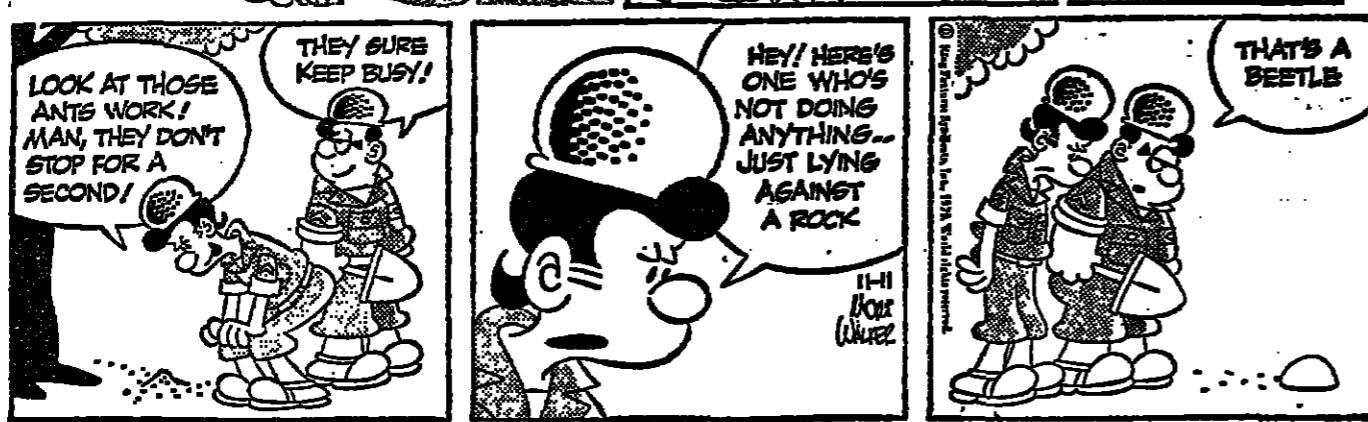
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## BLONDIE



## BOOKS

## THE EDWARDIANS

By J. B. Priestley. Harper and Row. Illustrated. \$32. Reviewed by Michael Holroyd.

**T**HE Edwardian Age dawned one day in 1901, at the moment when J. B. Priestley, though "only a child," testified to the extraordinary popularity of the new king. Until now this king has always been familiarly known as Bertie, but "I shall call him Edward." Priestley announces in his chapter mysteriously entitled "Young Bertie"—and he adds that "it would be cheating" to write of the age "while attempting to keep out" the person who happened to give it his name.

The temptation to do so must have been considerable, for it appears from this original study that the most important personage of these times, far from being King Edward, was none other than J. B. Priestley himself. Curiously absent from the book's companion volume, "The Prince of Pleasure and His Regency," Priestley here comes into his own. "As I have said before," he repeats, "we are all in history." But some of us, of course, are more in than others.

Priestley is an extreme example of this thrusting process. Again and again history has overtaken him unawares. It was he who, one day on the Isle of Wight, made the historical discovery of just how Princess Beatrice's German accent was; and it was he who, while in the country near a railway station, received the historical news of Edward's appendicitis. As if this were not enough, the book is crowded with many other such momentous scenes, pregnant with personal history. There are descriptions of J. B. Priestley lurching and dining, playing the piano and playing tennis, of Lord Kitchener being inspected at Aldershot by J. B. Priestley, and of J. B. Priestley inspecting the dockers at Copenhagen. Such is the force of this man's presence that even his absence becomes, somehow, a positive accomplishment. Several times, for example, we are informed in italics of his remoteness from Edwardian high society; and elsewhere he frankly admits he is no ballet dancer. On the other hand, he is a writer who knows the literature of the period exceptionally well, and he gives us many quotations from such authoritative works as "Literature and Western Man" and "Margin Released," as well as significant references to "Bright Day."

In his preface, the author remarks on the curious fact that "I keep popping up in this chronicle." And he gives us his explanation: "The publishers... insisted that I should." We are invited to see Mr. George Rainbird, Mr. Charles Pick of Heinemann and, from Harper & Row, Mr. Cass Canfield converging upon darkest Bradford, where Priestley lives, and during lunch persuading him with some difficulty to overcome his natural modesty. In their efforts, these publishers have been remarkably successful, but for the sake of the book it would have been better had they failed.

Unfortunately Priestley's imagination is being elbowled out of his publicist, with his great personal singer. The like of that is a vivid illustration of what is accountably, the picture has cast his obscurity, ruining the picture.

In spite of these difficulties at work on time, neither has had to deal with such architecture, decoration or sport. So another writer, Mary Anne North called in to cover meetings of some of the associations. She has sold well enough, as with *in this book*, there are ditties. For example, no portraits of J. B., though Miss Norbury had a photograph of his Bradford. Sometimes pictures are very curious in the narrative. After called "Nineteen" is illustrated by Duncan painting "The Tu" and by Wilson Steer, dated 1910.

On the surface "Edians" is a very piece of bookmaking that of those who them as writer rather maker of coffee-table must come as a disappointment.

## CROSSWORD

By

## DENNIS THE MENACE



"MARGARET'S COUSIN GOT MARRIED, AND THIS IS THE PIECE OF WEDDING CAKE I'M SPOSED TO DREAM ON."

## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

POUCE

KERPI

FONTIY

RELPH

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the surprise answer here:

THE

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's

Jumble FILMY POPPY UNTRUE ADRIFF

Answer: How to paint a sardine—in oil

46	Poet Marianne
47	German composer
48	"Brother _____"
49	Near
50	Indian weight
51	Musician Kaye
52	U.S. pianist of 1800's
53	Name in N. Y. outdoor theater
54	Math ratio
55	Daisies
56	It's often golden
57	Heyerdahl
58	Former Olympic star
59	Part of a Grieg title
60	Peranakan treat
61	State
62	Chancery
63	Empty
64	Game
65	Instrument
66	Union
67	Plenty
68	Does a job
69	Shake
70	Copland
71	Well-tempered item
72	A flat, for one
73	College degree
74	Sergeant
75	Indian garments
76	A. L. team
77	Hebrew judge
78	Ballad of the Cafe
79	Navy
80	Artist's medium

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Answers tomorrow

Yesterday's

Jumble FILMY POPPY UNTRUE ADRIFF

Answer: How to paint a sardine—in oil

## Regains European Title

Copper Halts Urtain  
in 9th-Round TKOBy Bernard Kirsch  
*UPI Sports Writer*

ON, Nov. 10.—Henry Cooper more damage to José Urtain's head did and thus regained the n heavyweight title tonight bly Indoors Stadium. Almost exclusively used a stinging left jab to com- close the Spaniard's right a cuts over and under the bloody his nose and give its on the forehead and

feres, Bernard Mascot of stopped the bout after a at what remained of face seconds after the ninth round sounded.

## Varmed for Battling

at all the damage to Ur- ace came from the left the 35-year-old English-

The Spaniard, whose real José Manuel Ibar, was by the referee eight times in. With 1 1/2 minutes the fight, it appeared that could keep the heavyweight he won in April of. At that point, Urtain, a 5-foot-10 1/2 195-pounder, aring into Cooper, who is 1/2, like a wild bull going matador. He met Cooper corner, they clinched and head accidentally moved man's left eye.

The blood was dripping into. But Henry kept on popping into Urtain's face and stayed away. Twice more he round ended the referee Urtain about butts.

is skin around the eyes has been fragile and that him most of his 18 losses bout career. But tonight corner, he had "an eye" trainer Eddie Thomas, brought to handle cuts closed the wound.

Used to Blood

Cooper was asked after if the cut scared him he, of course, I wasn't frightened. I've been bleeding all my life."

fifth round, another butt cut ended Cooper's left except for the head manager. Urtain landed one solid long right to the stomach fifth round which caught off balance, and he went up before a count. the fifth, Urtain was cut the left eye in two places.

## NBA Scoring

	G	PG	F	Pt.	Ave.
MIL.	8	10	63	373	34.1
Bos.	12	15	55	375	30.4
N.Y.	15	16	55	375	29.6
L.A.	10	10	50	322	32.2
H.A.	10	11	47	374	37.5
Detroit	11	12	63	369	35.4
Chi.	11	10	72	372	34.0
C. Phil.	11	11	62	283	25.5
Phil.	11	13	70	320	22.3

## NHL Scoring

	G	A	Pts.
St. Louis	6	14	22
Boston	8	12	19
Montreal	3	14	17
Detroit	5	10	15
Chi.	7	5	14
Detroit	7	7	14
Vancouver	7	7	14
N.Y.	5	6	14
Vancouver	3	11	14
Boston	3	11	14

## What You Eventually Become

YORK, Nov. 10 (NYT).—For he will not play basketball for Princeton this because he no longer cares the abuse and high pressure intercollegiate sports.

Ryder probably would not forward again this month, instead of working out with the making candles for money, enjoying being a person again,"

Ryder, who will be 20 later this month, was born and raised in urban New Jersey, the son of a United Nations official. He is 6-foot-4, but some elements of his life-style do not enchant the athletic department: His hair is long, he plays a guitar, is politically aware and says, "I'll admit I've done some drugs, but never while I'm playing." Coach Carrill says that Ryder worked hard while he was on the team, and was in good shape.

## The Winning Thing

Ryder remembers a game, the team lost last year, beaten in the last seconds by UCLA in the final game of the UCLA tournament. "I was in the winning thing then, it's hard to shake it off. You see all of us crying after the game because we lost by one point, and they were ecstatic. But we all should have been happy; it was a great game, and for what we had, we played much better than they did."

He would like to see sports on a club basis at college. First of all, that would be equal time for all players who attended the practice sessions. "Maybe the games wouldn't be so exciting to watch, but the games are for the players, not for the crazy people up in the stands who scream and don't have the slightest idea of what's happening."

There might be no referees at all. "If you have a bunch of guys who work hard, to go in practice every day, and follow-through in me, in love to play, you can solve your body."

Associated Press  
SOFT UNDERBELLY—England's Henry Cooper lands a left hook to the mid-section of Spain's José Urtain en route to regaining European heavyweight title.

## Laurel Race Tough to Pick in Any Language

## Situation Is Fluent at International

By Fred Feldkamp

LAUREL RACE COURSE, Laurel, Md., Nov. 10.—The atmosphere in the International Village here this morning, on the day before the \$150,000 Washington, D.C., International horse race, was of about the same intensity as that generated when Soviet Chairman Khrushchev visited the United Nations.

For this compound, endowed with its own luxury barn and walking ring, is a UN in miniature, with a strong security force.

Urquiza stayed in his dressing room after the fight. His manager, Umberto Branchini, didn't think his "good boy" put up a bad fight. Branchini also said: "Yes, the fight should have been stopped."

Cooper said of Urtain, "I expected him to be a bit cruder. He was rough out there today in a crude way. Not mean or nasty, just crude."

Urquin stayed in his dressing room after the fight. His manager, Umberto Branchini, didn't think his "good boy" put up a bad fight. Branchini also said: "Yes, the fight should have been stopped."

And then he spoke of a return match. Branchini said, "Mr. Levene (Harry Levene, who promoted this fight) has promised us a rematch and I know he is an honorable man and we will get one. But I don't think we want to meet Cooper next."

Cooper's manager, Jim Wicks, said: "We'll have a return match with Urtain if we get the money he got for this fight." Urtain received more than \$40,000 (\$68,000) and Cooper slightly less than \$30,000 (\$42,000).

But before that happens, time must be set aside to let Urtain's wounds heal, to find a few more patches, and to let Oly Fury grow old, and old, and old.

## Gazing Confidence

Charlie Whittingham, trainer of second-choice Fiddle Isle, said, after a lethargic early-morning workout by his charge: "My horse is ready—he just doesn't like to work unless he has to. But in the afternoon on race days he's something else again," he added contentedly. All the trainers in the village were oozing confidence, in several languages.

The victory, which will be worth \$100,000 to the winner, \$25,000 to the second horse, \$10,000 for third and \$5,000 each for the next three across the line, will be sought after by ten horses representing eight countries this year, on the 1 1/2-mile turf course here.

Third choice in the race, which will be run tomorrow just a stone's throw from this security-oriented area, is England's 5-year-old Lorenzaccio, winner of five European tests this year including the Champion Stakes at Newmarket where he defeated the highly-esteemed Nijinsky last month.

that it was just like asking a horse to go an extra furlong. Cortez won three races in France in '68, but except for one outing at Chantilly last year, an intermediate race against light opposition in which he finished a fast-closing third at the International distance, Cortez has raced mostly in West Germany. That makes comparisons with the other starters here impossible for the exasperated "experts."

That is not only, as the saying runs, what makes horse racing, but it makes the International about the toughest race in the world to pick.

The balance of the field includes . . . a sprightly Canadian 3-year-old filly named Panfrechue, which has enjoyed a successful season in the Eastern United States and Canada.

Uruguay's Sol de Noche, idle since January when he last ran in South America, owned and trained by Wyoming's Mark Cox 3d (post position 1 along the rail tomorrow), and an unassuming-looking Italian 4-year-old, Bacucco, winner of the Gran Premio del Jockey Club in Italy last week. After the victory he was promptly bought by an American syndicate headed by Oklahoma's Murky Brothers, Wayne and Duane, and hurriedly entered in the International. No one in Bacucco's entourage knows Italian except the horse and says Wayne, "He's not talking."

Background information is light, but this will be his first race running to the left—"Our only weakness," according to Wayne.

The older horses will carry 127 pounds, the 3-year-old Señador, 120, and the fillies Fanfreluche and Miss Dan, 117, of the 18 runnings of the International to date, the United States has won eight times, France five, England two, Ireland, Venezuela and Australia, one each.

TOMORROW, in the 18th running of this classic created and staged with panache each year by John Schapiro, president of Laurel Race Course, it will be "Come on, boy," "Alice," "Vamos," and may the best horse Wayne.

The older horses will carry 127 pounds, the 3-year-old Señador, 120, and the fillies Fanfreluche and Miss Dan, 117, of the 18 runnings of the International to date, the United States has won eight times, France five, England two, Ireland, Venezuela and Australia, one each.

In the first minute of the second period, he made a two-handed dunk shot that gave Pittsburgh the 27-35 lead. He also came down with the glass backboard and thousands of pieces of glass.

The basket was ripped from the backboard, leaving a large hole. It took an hour to replace it with a wooden backboard.

Then, with 1 minute, 7 seconds left in the game and the Cougars assured of their first victory with a 122-107 lead, Hentz went in for another dunk shot—and ripped out the basket at the other end of the court.

It was agreed to end the game there, with Carolina the winner.

## In Paris Indoor Tennis

## Laver, Gimeno Bow

PARIS, Nov. 10 (Reuters).—Top-seeded Australian Rod Laver crashed out of the Paris Open indoor tennis tournament today in the first round, beaten in straight sets by Britain's Graham Stilwell.

Stilwell, playing inspired tennis, won 6-3, 6-3, against a tumbling opponent who never found his timing.

It was the fourth time the two had met, and the first time Stilwell had prevailed.

## Brundage Leaves Olympic Athletes Not Holding Bag

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (NYT).—No athlete who competes in the 1972 Olympics will be permitted to carry or wear equipment that could constitute advertising or an endorsement.

Avery Brundage, president of the International Olympic Committee, declared yesterday.

"That means such things as carrying an airline bag with the company's name on it," Brundage said at Olympic House here as the United States became the first country officially invited to compete in the games at Munich.

Scandals in the 1968 summer and winter Olympics stemming from shoe and ski commercialism led to the ruling, he added.

"I played quite well—he didn't," 24-year-old Stilwell said afterwards. Stilwell's service worked well and nothing passed him at the net except the balls that were out.

Laver missed easy shots time and again and was never threatening.

Stilwell broke to lead, 2-1, in the second set, and another break in the ninth and final game completed Laver's defeat.

Sixth-seeded Andres Gimeno of Spain also suffered defeat in a day of upsets. Gimeno lost a second-round match to Roger Taylor of Britain, 6-3, 7-6.

In other first-round matches, four Americans advanced. Stan Smith defeated Roger Carmichael of Australia, 6-4, 6-0; Marty Riessen halted Mark Cox of Britain, 6-2, 4-6, 6-3, and Dennis Ralston beat Roger Moore of South Africa, 6-7, 6-4, 6-2.

In a late match played yesterday, Georges Goven of France bested Nikolai Pilic of Yugoslavia, 6-3, 6-4.

Redskins Waive Behan

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP).—The Washington Redskins announced yesterday that former UCLA football star Gary Behan has been placed on waivers. Behan, who won the Heisman Trophy while a quarterback at UCLA, had been on the taxi squad of the NFL team.

## Colts Nip Packers By 13-10

## Horn Hurls 4 Interceptions

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 10 (UPI).—Baltimore finally allowed a touchdown last night after holding opponents without one for 12 quarters, but the Green Bay effort was too little and too late as the Colts, behind two interceptions by Rick Volk and field goals by Jim O'Brien, ran their victory streak to six.

The victory ran Baltimore's leading record in the National Football League's American Conference Eastern Division to 7-1.

Green Bay slipped to a 4-4 mark and is in third place in the National Conference Central Division.

The Colts intercepted four of Don Horn's passes. Volk snaring half. Horn played in place of Bart Starr, who was sidelined with a sore arm.

O'Brien Kicks Two

O'Brien hit field goals of 43 and 29 yards in the third quarter to account for the winning margin. The Colts had driven 80 yards in the second quarter for their only touchdown, which was scored by Jerry Hill on a 15-yard sweep led by Livingston.

Dale Livingston booted a 20-yard, first-quarter field goal for Green Bay and the Packers drove 70 yards in the closing minutes with Jim Grabowski going the final yard with only 76 seconds left.

It was the first touchdown scored against the Colts since Oct. 18 when the Jets pushed one across in the third quarter.

Horn Stymied

With Volk leading the way, the Colts had stopped Green Bay's aerial game cold until the final drive. Horn, who had completed only 18 of 38 passes for 38 yards, hit five in a row in the touch-down drive.

Johnny Unitas connected on nine of 17 passes for 125 yards for Baltimore.

## NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Baltimore	4	4	0	.500	120	130
Miami	5	3	0	.625	124	137
Buffalo	3	6	0	.375	127	130
New York Jets	1	7	0	.125	144	183
Boston	1	7	0	.125</		

## Observer

## Plain as the Nose On

By Russell Baker

**WASHINGTON.**—"How in the world," many people ask, "does one write a Washington column?" The answer is, "with perseverance." If the first few sentences you write do not seem to be going anywhere, throw them away and start over, and before long you will have—

**WASHINGTON.** Nov. 9.—There can be no argument about who the real winner was in last Tuesday's elections. It was a victory for the two-party system. This is clearly illustrated by

**WASHINGTON.** Nov. 9.—All the usual post-election nonsense about which party really won the elections last Tuesday would be laughable if it did not obscure the heartwarming truth. The real winner was the American people. The evidence is as plain as

**WASHINGTON.** Nov. 9.—"I tell you who really won the elections," said the wise old cab driver as

**WASHINGTON.** Nov. 9.—Those who are trying to depict the election returns as a Democratic victory would be well advised to take a closer look at a key precinct in Hartford's smoldering

**WASHINGTON.** Nov. 9.—In a room little noted nor long remembered by Washington's tramping tourist hordes sits canny statistic-wise Richard Scammon, inventor of the Dayton housewife. No man is more singularly qualified to settle this absurd quarrel about who the real winner was in last week's elections. Can any reflective analyst of American politics doubt that when Scammon announces his decision

**WASHINGTON.** Nov. 9.—The debate about who really won last week's elections is a fool's argument. What is clear is

**WASHINGTON.** Nov. 9.—How did American youth fare in last Tuesday's elections? That is the question that grips

**WASHINGTON.** Nov. 9.—In the final analysis there cannot be the slightest doubt about who really won last Tuesday's elections. The more interesting question is, "Who really lost?"

**WASHINGTON.** Nov. 9.—After every election, politicians and pundits continue to burden the public with tedious analyses explaining who really won



and who really lost. As though the public were incapable of seeing for itself who the real winners and losers are! Take, by way of example, last Tuesday's election in which Democrats are seeking to minimize the obvious fact that President Nixon won a victory of considerable significance in

**WASHINGTON.** Nov. 9.—No matter how you cut it, the big loser in last Tuesday's election was Vice-President Agnew. In the long run, however, the really big loser will probably prove to be President

**WASHINGTON.** Nov. 9.—"I'm sick and tired of politics," said the wise old cab driver speaking for the great majority of the American people. "Let's talk about football." There is no doubt that football is what the country needs at this time; nor is there much doubt that no matter how the scores read, the real winners in Sunday's games were

**WASHINGTON.** Nov. 9.—"Listen," said the wise old cab driver, "that Reagan fellow was the real winner in last Tuesday's elections." "Let's not talk politics," replied this columnist. "Let's talk about football."

The American people are tired of talking about football," said the cab driver. After last Tuesday's elections, there can be little doubt that he is right. Nor can there be the slightest argument that

**WASHINGTON.** Nov. 9.—The reader would be well advised to ignore all this imbecile drivel about who really won in the elections last week. The entire discussion is trivial and, worse, peripheral to the great issue which should be occupying our full attention this fall, the issue of

**WASHINGTON.** Nov. 9.—One thing is clear in the wake of last week's

**WASHINGTON.** Nov. 9.—Did television win or lose in last Tuesday's voting? That is the question that fascinates your

**WASHINGTON.** Nov. 9.—The clearly discernible evidence behind last Tuesday's voting statistics points to

**WASHINGTON.** Nov. 9.—Martha Mitchell was not on the ballot last week but she is, nevertheless

**WASHINGTON.** Nov. 9.—Regardless of who won or lost, there was little comfort for cardiac disease in

**WASHINGTON.** Nov. 9.—The argument that

**WASHINGTON.** Nov.

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## PERSONALS

\* Contact someone you know. \* Send someone good cheer.

**DEAR DEBBIE ZINKE & GARY,** we are sorry to tell you that for such short notice you can't get into the hotel as we don't have your phone number. **ANDREW WILLS** of Amsterdam, I have lost your address. Write Bill Dups, RIBIS, wherever you are in Africa. All will be told upon your arrival in Paris. Love, BETHIE.

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